

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 196

PRICE TWO CENTS

AMERICAN ATHLETES ARE PHOTOGRAPHED IN OLYMPIC STADIUM

Thousands of People Turn Out to See the Champions and Give Them Great Ovation

KING GIVES PRIZES

Eastern Nine Defeats Westerners in Exhibition Game of Baseball Played in the Stadium This Afternoon

(By the United Press)

STOCKHOLM—The American participants in the Olympic games were photographed in the stadium today and it was almost as much of a function as yesterday's award of the prizes by the King of Sweden. Thousands of people turned out to see the winning athletes grouped together and cheered them with tremendous enthusiasm.

One of the pleasant things about the American victory is that it seems to have left good feeling everywhere. The winners succeeded in making themselves exceedingly popular and even the rivals whom they defeated have nothing but kind things to say of them.

With no less than 16 first prizes; 12 second and 13 thirds in the 30 events that made up the program the greatest showing ever made by a country in these famous games since their revival at Athens in 1906 was made by the wearers of the United States shield this year.

Commissioner J. E. Sullivan presented a cable from President Taft extending his congratulations on the showing of the American athletes as follows: "Greatly pleased at fine showing made by American athletes in fifth Olympiad. Heartiest congratulations to commissioners and athletes."

The Americans showed the other athletes of all nations how to play baseball this afternoon. They did it in the Olympic stadium and probably two such nines were never gathered together before in the whole history of baseball. They were divided into easterners and westerners, and the eastern team beat the western one by a score of 6 to 3.

Among easterners were C. E. Brickett, Harvard hop-step-and-jumper; James G. Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian all-around athlete; B. W. Adams, the New York A. C. high jumper; John Paul Jones, the Cornell runner; Platt Adams, the high jumper; A. R. Kiviat, the long distance runner; E. R. Mercer, the broad jumper from Pennsylvania university; L. A. Whitney, the Boston shot putter and H. P. Drew the sprinter from Springfield high.

The western stars included E. F. Lindberg, the Chicago Athletic Association 100-yard man; H. B. Haff, another 100-yarder from Michigan; R. L. Byrd, the gigantic jumper from Chicago university; F. G. Irons, the Chicago jumper; F. W. Belote, the sprinter from the same city; I. N. Davenport, still another Chicago man; J. I. Courtney of Seattle and J. A. Mennal, the C. A. A. all-around man. It was perhaps the fastest collection of players seen on an amateur field and they exhibited the game at its very best to the throng of international athletes who watched them.

The work of the athletes on the final day Monday was fully up to the standard set on previous ones. J. G. Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian school athlete, won the decathlon for the United States by a comfortable margin over his nearest rival, H. Wieslander, Sweden. This gave Thorpe both all-around events. H. Kolehmainen of Finland won his third championship when he captured the cross-country run. This is a feat worthy of a great athlete and stamps him as the best distance runner of modern times.

Sweden made a clean sweep of the hop, step and jump, and there was great applause when the flag of that country again went up on all three poles. The work of Thorpe in the decathlon was remarkably fine. He finished with a total score of 8412 out of a possible 10,000 points. H. Wieslander, Sweden, 7724; C. Lomberg, Sweden, 7413; G.

(Continued on page three, column three)

CINCINNATI EDUCATOR PLEASES BOARD HERE

School Committeemen Declare F. B. Dyer Has Made Good Impression, but Cannot Say as to Likelihood of Getting Him to Come to Boston

Members of the Boston school committee say that F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools at Cincinnati, has made a favorable impression on them. Meeting them at the school committee rooms yesterday afternoon Mr. Dyer was taken to Young's hotel where he was entertained at dinner while the superintendent of Boston was discussed. Probably no action on the question of electing a superintendent will be taken for a week or 10 days, when School Committeeman George E. Brock returns to the city, which he left this morning for a week in the mountains. Then it is expected they will get together and upon reaching a decision will communicate by cable with Dr. Thomas F. Leen, who is now traveling in Europe.

Whether a vote will be cast for Mr. Dyer is a question. The chairman of the school committee, David A. Ellis, said today that Mr. Dyer is not a candidate for the position but that he was invited to meet the committee as he intended to be in Boston at this time on his way to Pigeon Cove with his family for a few weeks.

Further than that he was unwilling to express himself. As Mr. Dyer was called upon by School Committeeman Joseph Lee when in Ohio a few weeks ago, with special reference to the vacancy in Boston, his presence at dinner is said to be significant.

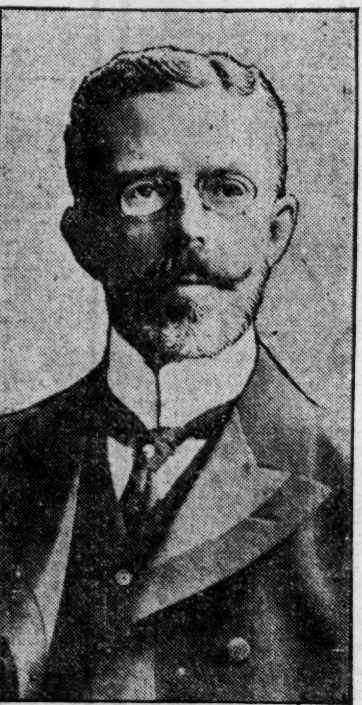
Mr. Dyer, however, is not seeking to leave Cincinnati. He is well liked there, has made a national reputation for himself in pedagogical circles, and is one of the leading educators in Ohio. His salary is \$7500 a year with an automobile and chauffeur in addition. Boston has found that it has been paying the lowest salary to its superintendent of any big city in the United States, and expects to pay the next man more.

Whether this and other advantages will be sufficient to induce Mr. Dyer to come to Boston, should it be decided to invite him to do so, is not known.

Besides being an advanced thinker and energetic worker, Mr. Dyer is a man of great tact. When he went to Cincinnati in 1902, the schools were controlled largely by politics, but now they are said to be the last thing the politicians think about. Mr. Dyer is given the credit for bringing this about and of handling difficult situations in a way that maintains harmonious relations.

In Ohio he has been one of the leaders in a movement that has resulted in the passage of a state law obliging employers to permit certain of their employees to attend part-time schools for instruction in technical and academic work, similar to a law that has been passed in Germany. Ohio is perhaps the only state in the Union that has such a law. Part-time instruction is a problem that is now

Presented the Olympic Trophies to the Winning Athletes at Stockholm



GUSTAF V.
King of Sweden

confronting Massachusetts, and particularly Boston, where part-time schools have already begun in a way, through the continuation schools, and where the greatest difficulty has been found in getting employers to let employees off for a few hours every week to continue their instruction either along technical, trade or general lines.

Mr. Dyer has inaugurated a number of new ideas which make Cincinnati a city which is always included in the visits of those who are seeking effective methods for advancing education.

MR. HURLBURT OPENS ARGUMENTS FOR "L" AT STRIKE HEARING

Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for the Boston Elevated Company, at the hearing before the state board of arbitration into the causes and reasons for the continuance of the carmen's strike, commenced his argument before the board today after James H. Vahey attorney for the strikers had recalled John Murray to the stand to testify relative to F. L. Wilkins of the Fields corner division addressing the men and advising them not to join the union.

Mr. Murray testified that Mr. Wilkins spoke at the different barns of the division and prevailed on the men not to join the union declaring that it was solely for the day State men.

In opening his arguments Mr. Hurlburt made a brief defense of his attitude when he objected to the cross-examination by Attorney Vahey of the witnesses who appeared at the board's request.

He said that cross-examination might have resulted in a disorderly hearing.

He declared that the board might have reached its conclusions by other means than holding a public hearing and that a private hearing might have had better results. He questioned the statement that there was a strike in existence.

John Harrington, superintendent of division 7, which includes Cambridge, Arlington and Watertown, at the hearing today said that 825 men were at work under him June 6 and that on June 7 341 men struck. Of the latter number 38 have returned to work, he said.

Mr. Harrington said that he had discharged 16 men the latter part of May and the first of June for reasons of "unsatisfactory service due to unrest among employees." He denied that he knew any of the men discharged belonged to the union. This came out in the attempt to convert the written testimony of Conductor Roche, one of the signers of the union charter.

The hearing will probably not be completed before late this afternoon and possibly not until tomorrow.

Edward D. Carlyle of Columbus, O., living at 9 Falconer street, Dorchester, who was employed by the Boston Elevated Company to get men to replace the striking carmen, was charged with carrying a loaded revolver in Dorchester district court before Judge W. F. Merritt and his case was placed on file.

Roy W. Egan, a former employee at the Malden car barn, was fined \$20 for language applied to an Elevated conductor. He appealed and was held in \$200. John Shea of Cambridge was fined \$50 for assaulting Patrolman Frank Henry of Cambridge in front of the North Cambridge car barn.

By the arrest and conviction through a confession of two small boys, the striking carmen have been exonerated of all blame in connection with an attempt to dynamite a street car on South Huntington avenue on July 1.

A public meeting to protest against the attitude of the Elevated in refusing to arbitrate with its striking employees is to be held this evening in ward 20 wardroom, Meeting House Hill.

General Organizer Fay and Organizers French and Sheehan of the employees' union have been invited to present the cause of the strikers. Other speakers will be Representative James A. McElaney, Jr., of ward 20, Atty. P. H. Kelley and John J. Cummings. Henry J. Lixon will preside.

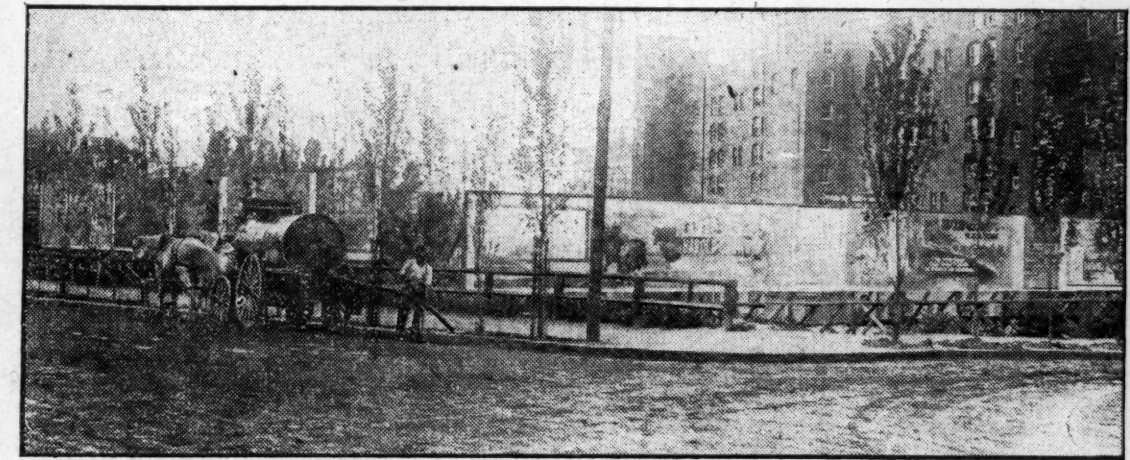
HANFORD INQUIRY PROGRESSES

SEATTLE, Wash.—Investigation of the charge that certain sinister influences have caused Seattle merchants and the Credit Men's Association to abandon plans to present evidence in excessive receivership matters to the Hanford congressional investigating committee will mainly comprise today's proceedings. Walter A. McClure, attorney for Sutcliffe Baxter, who has held seven receiverships under Judge Hanford, was recalled today.

SENATE'S RIGHT DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Senator Bailey spoke this afternoon on his resolution asserting it to be the sense of the Senate that any executive interference with the Senate's right to try its own members was not contemplated in the constitution.

FOLIAGE TO BE VEIL FOR BILLBOARDS



Trees which park department depends upon to screen from view long lines of advertising in much-traveled street in Back Bay section of the city

POPLAR TREES GROW TO HIDE SIGNS ALONG BOYLSTON HIGHWAY

Residents along Boylston street, near Ipswich street, are watching the growth of the young poplar trees planted by the park department expressly to screen from view the billboards with their advertisements, on the opposite side of the street.

It is expected that in another year the trees will have grown sufficiently to hide the boards very largely.

According to the state law, there is nothing to prevent advertising agencies from placing bill boards under similar conditions to which these have been placed, providing the owners of the land grant permission to erect the signs.

Several years ago a provision of the law, making it illegal to place billboards directly on a parkway was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Sylvester Baxter, secretary of the Metropolitan Improvement League, which among other purposes concerns itself in all matters that relate to the beautifying of things in which the public has legitimate concern, said today that he thought that land owners hurt their own property for the small revenue that they got from their land for billboard rentals.

"It is nothing less than business shortsightedness that would tolerate the billboards on their land," he said, "especially in such a neighborhood as that involved in this instance. I believe the billboards detract from the neighborhood just as an offensive noise or odor does. The league is constantly making campaigns against the disfigurement by billboards."

Mr. Baxter said that the state has mitigated the effects of the billboards on the fellow, obscuring them from view on the thoroughfare. The fence, of course, he said, was not so artistic a means as a row of trees.

"DAKOTA DAN" TO TRY FOR NEW WILL TRIAL THROUGH GRAND JURY

William R. Scharton, counsel for "Dakota Dan" Russell announced at noon that he would apply at once to District Attorney Higgins to issue a call for a special session of the Middlesex grand jury for a second trial of the Russell will contest. If Mr. Higgins would not respond he said he would appeal to Attorney-General Swift, for a hearing of the case before a jury instead of before a master.

Mr. Scharton continued a detailed examination into the history of "Fresno Dan" Russell today, asking for details of the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Russell, and asking question about buildings and streets in California cities.

At yesterday afternoon's session Attorney Scharton inquired minutely into the details of "Fresno Dan's" life, the story of his leaving home in 1885, the trip west, and wanderings until he turned up in Boston in 1910, as a claimant, while the case was on trial in the probate court before Judge Lawton.

JUDGE ARCHBALD'S IMPEACHMENT IS ON

WASHINGTON—Impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court was formally laid before the Senate on Monday by the committee of managers from the House, headed by Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Clayton read the resolution under which the House had directed its committee to present the impeachment to the Senate.

Representative Clayton was an hour reading the lengthy articles in which Judge Archbald was accused of securing favors from those interested in litigation before the commerce court.

COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF U. S. STEEL DISSOLUTION

WASHINGTON—Dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation will be emphatically recommended, probably unanimously, in the report of the Stanley steel investigating committee of the House, it was learned today.

The committee met again today and agreed to favor such a report. The government's suit against the company may be endorsed also, it was reported. On the other points the committee is divided. That the Republican minority may also agree upon the report on other phases of the investigation was said also today.

The Republicans will meet alone tomorrow in an effort to reach an agreement. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts and Representative Young of Michigan have been preparing separate reports. The full committee will meet again Thursday and attempt a final

agreement upon the majority and minority reports.

I. W. W. PLAN GREAT SYMPATHY STRIKE AMONG BRANCHES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Unless the difficulties between the locked out 13,490 cotton mill operatives and the mill owners are settled within a short time the thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World at Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell and some New Hampshire mill points will be called out on a sympathetic strike. This was the announcement made at noon today by National Organizer Parkinson, William Yates and other leaders.

One million and a quarter spindles and 35,000 looms were stopped today in the 12 largest mills of New Bedford, where loom fixers and weavers struck yesterday against the "graduated pay" system which the manufacturers adopted when the Legislature wrote on the statute books a law abolishing the "graduated fine" system.

As promised last night, the 12 mills were shut down today "indefinitely," and 13,490 operatives were thrown out of work. The remaining seven mills, the owners of which refused to enter the combination which controls the other 12, opened as usual this morning. The forces of these seven mills were but little depleted by the strike of Industrial Workers of the World, who have declared a general strike against all mills in New Bedford.

About 8000 are on strike. The rest are locked out.

Industrial Workers of the World leaders are saying that the strike of craft unions against just a few of the mills will play into the hands of the mill owners. Their efforts to get together with the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers in a general strike for betterment of conditions was met by a refusal.

SENATOR CRANE SAYS HE WILL TRY TO HAVE CANAL OPEN TO RAILROAD SHIPS

That railroad-owned ships should not be excluded from the Panama canal when engaged in the coastwise traffic is the argument of the directors of the port of Boston contained in a letter from Hugh Bancroft, the chairman, to Senator Crane. In a reply Senator Crane concurs with the directors and says he will do all he can to bring this about. Charles S. Mellen, in a letter to Senator Lodge, urges him to use his efforts to prevent the passage of the bill in Senate to exclude these vessels from the use of the canal.

The letters follow: Hugh Bancroft to Winthrop Murray Crane:

I beg leave to point out to you some facts in connection with the Panama canal bill now pending in the Senate, and particularly those amendments reported by the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals which exclude railroad-owned vessels from the canal when engaged in the coastwise trade.

The directors of the port of Boston are of the opinion that their efforts will be the greatest advantage to the commonwealth in the way of extension and development of the coastwise traffic from this port. It is a fact that the regular coastwise lines on the Atlantic coast are largely owned or controlled by railroads and as a practical matter we must look to the railroads for the further extension of this traffic. The New England railroads being dependent upon the prosperity of the manufactures of New England will have substantial motives in their interest to engage in the coastwise traffic to the Pacific coast via the Panama canal.

For these reasons we do not agree that the railroads should be restricted further

WELLS BROTHERS AND BOSTON FORBIDDEN TO EXECUTE CONTRACT

Contractors Hold Agreement to Build City Hall Annex Was Illegally Drawn and Hence Not Permissible

JUDGE LORING ACTS

He Sustains Contention That the New York Firm Should Have Submitted a List of All Sub-Contractors

Wells Brothers Company, a New York contracting firm and the city of Boston, were enjoined against carrying out a contract to build the proposed city hall annex in an order issued today by Judge Loring of the Superior court.

The injunction was issued on a petition by the Master Builders Association of Boston and 10 taxpayers, alleging that the contract was awarded illegally on July 8 upon a bid of Wells Brothers which did not name the sub-contractors, as required in the specifications.

It was alleged that without naming sub-bidders it is possible to get lower

(Continued on page four, column two)

MR. BELMONT FIXES CAMPAIGN FUND AT LESS THAN MILLION

WASHINGTON—That the Democratic presidential campaign of 1904 cost less than \$1,000,000 and somewhere in the region of \$600,000 or \$700,000 was the opinion expressed today before the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions by August Belmont of New York. The financier admitted to the committee that he had given something like \$250,000 to the Parker campaign. This was inclusive of what he gave that year to state and local campaigns. Senator Clapp insisted that Mr. Belmont give some exact statement of the amount in the campaign fund.

"I might say my figures of \$600,000 or \$700,000 were right, but I'm not certain that is a close estimate," Mr. Belmont said. "There is never enough money in the campaign fund."

He persisted that he could not remember exactly the amount of his contribution.

"Do you know of any campaign contributions made by corporations?" asked Senator Clapp.

"It was so long ago I cannot recollect," said Mr. Belmont. "I do remember one contribution, a check of \$10,000 from Henry Havemeyer, that may have been in behalf of a corporation."

Mr. Belmont said the check was returned to Mr. Havemeyer, because Mr. Taggart said the contribution was undesirable.

That is necessary under the general laws of the conduct of interstate commerce in their steamboat operations, and we respectfully ask you to consider these matters.

Senator Crane to Mr. Bancroft:

Your letter of the 13th instant is received. I note with much interest all that you have written regarding the proposition in the Panama canal bill to exclude railroad-owned ships from the canal when engaged in the coastwise trade. I am opposed to such provision and shall do everything in my power to prevent the action referred to from being taken.

Mr. Mellen to Senator Lodge:

I wish you would take a very serious interest in the attempt now before the Senate to exclude railroad owned vessels from the use of the Panama canal.

From my standpoint there is shortly coming to pass a situation wherein the commercial interests of New England—and Boston especially, are going to be seriously affected unfavorably unless we can operate steamers between Pacific coast points and Boston.

Every day impresses me more and more with the thought that we must go into this class of business for the protection of the business interests in Boston and New England, and it will be a very serious error, in my judgment, if legislation should pass that will have a tendency to prevent our engaging in this traffic.

ORANGE CROP FOUND SHORT

EXETER, Cal.—A detailed investigation of the orange groves, just concluded, leads to the statement by the officers of the fruit growers' organizations that there will be from 45 to 60 per cent of the average crop.

The kindness and cooperation of its regular readers and subscribers throughout the field who are daily sending their Monitor to others, are making many new friends for clean journalism and warm admirers of its leading exponent

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Street.....
City..... State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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MOVEMENT TOWARD PEACE FELT IN BOTH TURKEY AND ITALY

The time for peace between Italy and Turkey is seen ripening fast by the writer of the following special review for the Monitor:

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Although the news of the struggle "between the elephant and the whale," as the present war in the near east has been very aptly described, continues from day to day very much the same, and although there is an ever greater absence of that extreme sensitiveness on the part of all the powers most nearly concerned, which was so much in evidence during the past few months of hostilities, yet evidence is not wanting that circumstances in both countries, but especially in Italy, are moving up towards a point which will constitute, if not a crisis, at any rate a point of definite change.

In order to fully appreciate the outlook in Italy, that is of the Italian people as distinct from the government, upon this, their first great move towards a greater Italy—and the first inevitable expansion of century old decadence and corruption, it is necessary to gain some just idea of what Tripoli means, and has been carefully made to mean, to the Italian people from the "heel and toe of the boot" to the Alps.

There can be little doubt that ever since 1881, when the French occupied Tunis, Italy has regarded herself as the natural residuary legatee of the Ottoman estates in North Africa. To most statesmen of those days the ultimate break up of the Ottoman empire seemed inevitable. At best their efforts were directed toward staving off the evil day and endeavoring to ensure that, when the time of the great division did finally come, the country which they represented should share with the others.

Italy Has Long Sought

As far back as 1851 Napoleon III. proposed that a part of Tripoli might be given to Sardinia; and 30 years later, after the French annexation of Tunis, when Crispi, alarmed at the prospect of the Mediterranean being converted, as he put it, into "a French lake," explained to Lord Salisbury the advantage to Great Britain of an Italian occupation of Tripoli, even that farseeing statesman replied, that when the day did arrive for any alteration in the status quo of the Mediterranean, it was indispensable that the occupation of Tripoli should be undertaken by Italy, but he did not think that the moment for occupation had yet arrived. That was 30 years ago and in 30 years much has happened to alter the face of things.

What may be right in the case of a decadent empire running fast for disintegration, may be very far from right in the case of a people who have pulled up abruptly on the edge of a precipice, turned themselves resolutely towards better things, and, in spite of many blunders and many shortcomings, evidenced, as has been well put "A resurgence of national vigor which has astonished the world."

Officially Italy has, however, taken little note of these changes or their significance, as far as her designs on Tripoli were concerned. She failed to see that Austro-Hungary, in her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, only just got in, or rather out, before the door was shut, and that what Austro-Hungary succeeded in doing, when the Ottoman empire was in the throes of revolution, there was no reason to suppose she could do when Young Turkey had found her feet and was supported by the sympathy of Europe.

Tales Have Deceived

Then, popular Italy has been deceived, steadily and persistently and of a set purpose, in regard to Tripoli for nearly 30 years. The younger generation of

Italy that is fighting in the deserts of Africa and working at home to pay for the war, have only known the Tripoli of the propagandist, the land "flowing with milk and honey," the great southern granary of the future, and the land of olive yards and vineyards.

Tripoli has been described in the press and out of it for 30 years as a veritable "field which the Lord hath blessed," and the neighboring province of Cyrenia as a "garden of unsurpassed richness." But another story is now reaching the ears of the workman in the factories of Milan and the peasant in the fields of Tuscany. It has been coming some time, as letters from the front from fathers and sons and brothers began to spread themselves through the country.

At first it was little heeded, but now at last evidence begins to appear that here, there and everywhere the Italian peasant is pausing in his work and listening to a story which tells of another Tripoli, of deserts instead of fields, of great, immeasurable stretches of burning sand, of hungry stunted trees bending away from the parched desert wind blowing from the Sahara, of mile after mile of dull green broom and ever and always, even in the oasis, the stern, never ending struggle for water. True, the letters also tell of beautiful fertile stretches such as the oasis of Ain Zara, but the Italian as he looks out over his own wonderful landscape is already asking himself "Is it worth it?"

This is the position in Italy today, and as week after week passes by with out any decisive result, as great simple facts are thrown more and more frequently and more and more relentlessly into the atmosphere of pure myth which surrounds Tripoli and the Tripolitan campaign, Italy draws steadily nearer to that crisis which will inevitably result from a violent change in popular feeling. More than once the view has been advanced in the Monitor that the question of questions for Italy was finance, and that more and more this question would force itself to the front and in the long run even determine the issue, that Italy was a young nation, that, although she had commercially done wonders and set an example for activity and diligence deserving of much praise, yet that her credit was but of yesterday, and that credit was money.

It now seems certain that some time ago she attempted to raise a loan in Paris without success. The war up to the present has cost her about £30,000,000, and as she daily enlarges the field of her action the cost grows proportionately greater. All the surpluses so much trusted in and pointed to at the beginning of hostilities last September, are long since exhausted, the country is now faced with special war taxes, and this following fast on the heels of a dissipated illusion will again do much to hasten the hours of the great revolution.

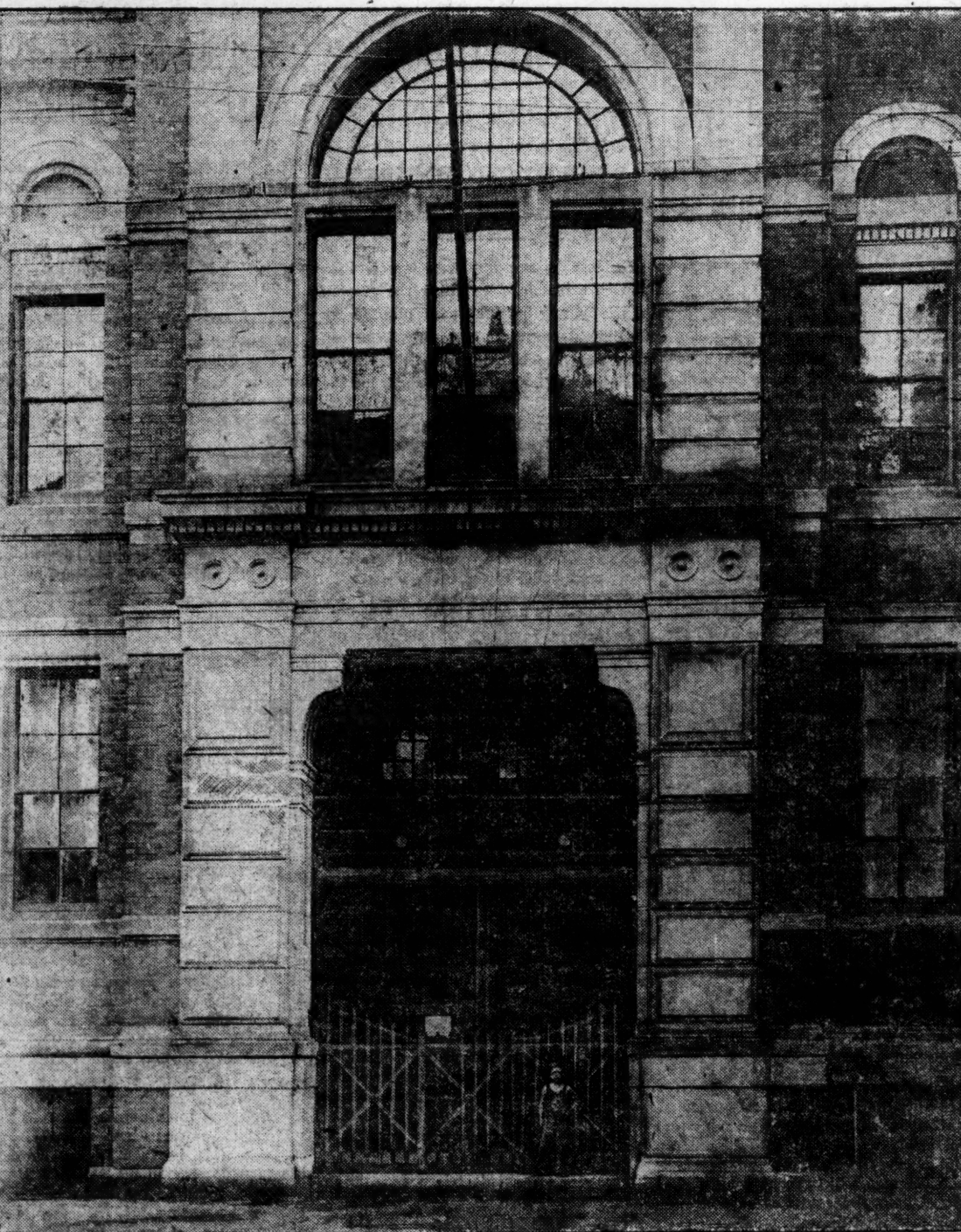
As to Turkey, although the war is undoubtedly costing her more than at any previous time since its commencement last autumn, yet this cost is still strikingly less than that to which Italy is being put. That Turkey is feeling the war financially there can be no doubt. She has now 500,000 men under arms, 60,000 are encamped outside Smyrna alone, and a steady increase in the forces defending the Anatolian seaboard follows each aggressive action on the part of Italy in the Aegean.

The Turkish soldier costs little, it is true, all his needs, even on active service, can be covered by sixpence a day, still he must be paid, like the new taxes. The Turk, however, like his famous porters, is used to bearing burdens, and there is every reason to accept the latest opinion from Constantinople that "he will pay"—not cheerfully perhaps, but with a determination to hold out as long as possible, and give the government the moral support which it requires for the prosecution of the present campaign.

Turkey, has, however, other and more serious troubles than those connected with finance. The latest news from Macedonia and from that land of unrest, Albania, is beyond question disquieting. No doubt it is exaggerated, no doubt many "police affairs" are raised to the dignity of serious revolts and many marauding bands actuated by no higher motives than simple brigandage, are hailed as pioneers in a great bid for freedom. But when full allowance is made for that "vivacious" which seems to be inseparable from Balkan affairs, what remains is bad enough, for while the report that the Veli and the commandant of the troops at Monastir had been captured by the rebel troops and carried off to the mountains is generally and rightly discredited, yet the statement of the Salonika Rumeli that many ex-officials of the Hamidian regime are taking a prominent part in the Albanian movement is probably true, and not without considerable significance.

On the whole, as a summing up of the situation today, both belligerents are showing unmistakable signs of weariness, of a willingness to welcome any honorable solution of the problem and any honorable way out of the impasse, if

ENTRANCE TO DILLAWAY SCHOOL



such could be found. In spite of all the brave words on the Italian side, it may be taken as certain, that official Italy is beginning to consider the great question of "saving face," that they realize more clearly every day that nothing has happened as it ought to have happened, that Turkish resistance is real and effective, that Europe has not intervened, that there seems no prospect of her intervention, and that no action on Italy's part seems capable of rousing her to intervention, that Italy has lost all Turkish markets, that her place in these markets has already been filled by the trader of other countries, and that it will take years to regain them if they ever are regained.

She realizes that possession of the islands of the Aegean will be no use to her in a bargain, because it is doubtful whether they can be restored to Turkey in any case, and if no use to her in a bargain, that they are no use at all; that money is being spent like water, that new taxes are in sight, and that the end is really no nearer than it was six months ago.

As for Turkey, she never wanted a war, and she does not want it. She wants above all things peace, but it must be peace with honor. At the moment there is no sign of its appearing above the political horizon, but to those who follow each move in this strange, ineffective struggle in its near East, it becomes increasingly clear that matters have reached a point when "anything may happen," and it is of the nature of such struggles that they end suddenly.

HUBERT LATHAM PASSES AWAY

(By the United Press)
PARIS.—Hubert Latham, the aviator, was slain by a buffalo June 7, while hunting near the source of the Nile, according to a cable message received by the government today from the governor-general of French Equatorial Africa. Mr. Latham was one of the pioneers of aviation in France. He was a skillful mechanic as well as a daring aviator and up to the time of his retirement from the sport took part in every important aviation contest held in Europe, in many of which he was a victor. He was well known in America.

Built on massive proportions, the entrance to the Dillaway elementary school for girls on Kenilworth street, Roxbury, sets out from the main wall with considerable prominence. Heavy stone pilasters on the outside and smaller ones topped by brackets on both sides within the doorway support the entablature. The cornice is treated with dentils. The pilaster effect is carried up through the second story where three windows divided by mullions and topped by a semicircular arch enclosing a glazed transom added importance to the entrance. The building was erected in 1882.

BAND CONCERTS OF THIS WEEK

The music department of the City of Boston gives band concerts this week as follows: Everett square, Hyde Park, this evening at 8 o'clock. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: March, "Flag of Victory," Von Blon; overture, "Barber of Seville," Rossini; "The Spring Maid," Reinhardt; waltz, "Vollstedt"; popular gems, Green and Snyder; "The Red Mill," Herbert; "Sylvia," Delibes; "The Chocolate Soldier," Strauss; march, Boston Commandery, Carter.

North square, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: March, "Cruiser Harward," Strube; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; waltz, Tobani; "The Masked Ball," Verdi; "Sylvia," Delibes; "The Girl of the Golden West," Puccini; overture, "Mignon," Thomas. Trombone soloist, Mr. Sorillo.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS STARVE

(By the United Press)
PSKOV, Russia.—Two hundred political prisoners have been refusing to eat for two weeks. The governor of the local prison has appealed to the ministry of the interior at St. Petersburg for instructions. The men say the conditions of their captivity are intolerable.

RUSSIAN SAILORS CONDEMNED

(By the United Press)
SEBASTOPOL.—Ten sailors on the Russian cruiser Selkoust were sentenced to capital punishment today for mutiny. The men are said to be revolutionists.

FRUITMEN TO SEE BIPLANE FLIGHTS

Exhibitions by Roy Waite and "Arch" Freeman in their biplane will be a feature of the outing of members of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange at the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines, today. About 200 members are participating in the outing, which is an annual affair. A baseball game between teams captained by I. N. Kilton and W. J. Hathaway will be played, the winner to receive a silver cup donated by Alfred C. Lee, president of the exchange. Jesse S. Newcomb has donated a cup for the winner of a bowling match. President Lee will make a short speech of welcome at dinner.

ROAD PROBLEMS FOR UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Brown has received a letter from Harry Hodgson of Athens urging that for economical and educational reasons the supervision of road engineering problems in Georgia should be vested in the good roads department of the University; of Georgia, under Professor Strahan and adjunct professor Koch.

WIRELESS BILL IS INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-four hours' vigil in the wireless room of every ocean-going vessel clearing from an American port with 50 or more persons aboard is provided in a bill agreed upon Monday by Senate and House conferees.

AFGHANISTAN AMIR MEETS REBELS WITH TONGUE NOT SWORD

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—Any one in any way acquainted with the drastic methods of Abdurrahman Khan, the father of the present Amir, can hardly avoid being struck by the extraordinary lack of vigor displayed by the present ruler of Afghanistan in the suppression of the revolt in Khost.

It has already been explained in the Monitor how the tribesmen in this outlying district, goaded on by the oppressive methods of the Afghan governor, broke out at last into open revolt, and how one Afghan post after another was captured and the governor besieged in his capital, Matun. After this there was a long delay, and then came the news of the arrival of an Afghan force at the edge of the tribal territory, and of the recall and subsequent departure of the governor, Muhammad Akbar Khan, for Kabul.

There is no news, however, to show that the recalcitrant tribes have been punished, nor is there any reason to believe that they have been reduced to submission by the Afghan army which has arrived at their gates. News, or rather accurate news, with regard to Afghan affairs is not easy to obtain, for the special correspondent is not to be found on the other side of the border. That, however, with regard to which there appears to be no doubt is the extraordinary delay in the despatch of troops to Khost, and on this some interesting light is thrown by "a well-informed correspondent" of the Times of India in a recent issue of that paper.

Report Discredited

The view commonly taken with regard to this matter is that lack of adequate transport arrangements prevented an immediate advance being made. After dealing in detail with this supposition, however, the correspondent of the Times of India remarks: "Want of method, want of arrangement, want of common sense, incompetence and peculation everywhere, all these we can readily believe of the Afghan army, but want of means of getting about, never."

He then goes on to point out what he believes to be the reasons for the delay in sending troops to put down the revolt. In the first place, he says, it should be noted that for many months past, the Amir, whether of his own volition or in deference to the pressure exercised by the sterner personalities with whom he is surrounded, has taken up with enthusiasm the Pan-Islamic idea. The deposition of the late Shah of Persia, have encouraged him to regard himself as the sole remaining bulwark of Islam, and in this idea he has been encouraged not only by the whole priesthood of his kingdom, but by the Turks who loom so largely at the court at Kabul, as well as by various intrigues at a distance.

In these circumstances it is easy to imagine that, when the rebellion in Khost broke out, it became evident that it would never do for a monarch who was a pretender to the vacant post of champion of Islam to stand revealed to all the world as an oppressor of the faithful.

Thus it came about that the Amir's methods were at first not warlike but pacific, and that instead of sending troops to coerce the erring tribesmen, he despatched priests to cajole them. The efforts of these men however entirely failed, and it was then that the Amir had reluctantly to consider more forcible measures.

Delay Had Reasons

Two reasons however must have urged him to delay the expedition. In the first place there is every indication that in addition to the tribesmen of Khost itself there are also in the field a considerable number of Ghilzais, the most powerful and numerous of all the Afghan tribes, and also probably the best armed of all, since it is the Ghilzais who have been chiefly instrumental in the gun running operations in the Persian gulf, which have given so much occupation to the British naval squadron in those waters.

Any punishment inflicted on the Ghilzais who have taken the side of the revolting tribesmen might conceivably arouse their fellow clansmen to action, and it would be difficult to say how far the resulting conflagration might extend. In the second place there is reason to believe that the Amir has considerable suspicions as to how far his own troops are to be relied on.

The men composing the Amir's army have had experience themselves of the

AUTOMOBILE RACES ARE FEATURES TO MONTAMARA FESTO

TACOMA, Wash.—When racers of the caliber of Teddy Tetzlaff, Ralph Mulford, Hughie Hughes, Erwin Bergdoll, George Joermann, Ed Pollem, Jack Tower and Earl Cooper had a two-day speed battle on the new five mile speedway constructed for the purpose on the prairie to the south of the Puget sound city last week, Tacoma and the Northwest had their first big automobile event.

The races were a feature of the Montamara Festo, an annual summer festival inaugurated since the building of the Tacoma stadium, calculated not only to utilize the big concrete amphitheater but to attract attention to the country around Tacoma. The track on the prairie was built of the hard gravel soil, rolled and oiled into a smooth resilient road surface.

A grandstand accommodating 10,000 persons was erected facing the longest straight-away of the track, and affording a view of Tacoma in the distance. From the roadway leading from town a viaduct permitted the passing of automobiles into the pit, and about 10,000 persons watched the races from their own cars during the two days of the races. The first day's attendance was 26,000 and the second day's 45,000, Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria and even Butte, Montana, contributing to the spectators.

The drivers were in excellent practice and gave the Northwest such an exhibition of fast driving as had never before been seen. Two races were run in the morning, a 100-mile light car, and a 150-mile medium car race. The medium weight car driven by Pellem won the 150-mile event in 2h. 25m. 13s. Evans in a Flanders special took leading place early in the light car race, winning easily with his time 1h. 38m. 5 20-100s. Hughie Hughes was combating him for honors when his clutch burned out and he abandoned the track. In the afternoon interest centered around Tetzlaff, Ralph Mulford, the winner of this year's Vanderbilt cup, and Hughie Hughes. Tetzlaff drove a 70-horse-power Fiat, Mulford a big white Knox and Hughes a Mercer of his own construction.

The race was between Mulford and Tetzlaff towards the end, Tetzlaff pulling in when the 200-mile signal was finally given by Fred J. Wagner, the veteran starter, in the remarkable time of 2 hours, 25 minutes and 15 seconds. Mulford established a new world record for the 5 miles in road racing, by making the circuit of the track in 3 minutes and 55 seconds.

Earl Cooper driving his 40 horse-power Stutz won the afternoon's medium car race, making 150 miles in 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The big event of the second day was the free-for-all in which Hughes, Cooper, De Vore, Bergdoll, Tetzlaff, Mulford, and Verbeck were entered. Tetzlaff carried off the \$3500 prize, making the stipulated 200 miles in 3 hours, 47 minutes and 45-100 seconds. Erwin Bergdoll, a Philadelphian driving his own Benz, came in for second place, De Vore third, and Verbeck fourth.

The Tacoma speedway will probably be kept in its present condition for automobiles, and will furnish the only specially built automobile track in the West north of Oakland.

bad and oppressive government against which the tribes of Khost have recently revolted, and they are hardly likely to act with energy or enthusiasm against men with whom they may conceivably have considerable sympathy. This would probably explain why the regular troops have hitherto been held carefully back and levies gathered from other parts of the country thrust into the forefront of the campaign against the insurgents.

Meanwhile, concludes the correspondent of the Times of India, every rumor which comes from Kabul speaks of the desire of the Amir to settle matters by negotiations. "We can well believe it," he says, "but should he obey up for himself even more formidable trouble in the future. An unpunished rebellion is a bad precedent in such a country as Afghanistan."

THE BEST FLOUR
and one that contains the most nutriment is the Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Cook Book mailed free.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

Wedding Invitations, W. B. Clarke Co. and printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.
NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—Buddy Pulls the Strings.
GAIETY—"Oscar 66."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid for."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO
GRAND—"Oscar 66."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

MISSOURI PETITIONS LACK NAMES. Jefferson City, Mo.—"Votes for women" petitions mailed to Secretary of the state department, it was announced Monday, lack sufficient signatures to force the submission of the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution under the initiative and referendum law.

(Continued from page one)

LONG-DISTANCE 'CHUG' BOATS MUST WEAR MUFFLERS

READING'S GAS SUPPLY WAITS

With two candidates of each of the

A statement has been given out by the Association of Progressive Republicans urging support of Charles L. Burrill of Boston, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for councilor in the fourth district against Councilor

SCHOOL FUNDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED
LANSING, Mich.--Superintendent of N

"We have no recourse if we should find it possible to take away the franchise under the present conditions," he said. "That is the sad part of the bar-

William J. Bullock, formerly mayor of New Bedford, announced in Boston to-

If the prospective purchaser gets the property, it was reported on Monday, a 20-story office structure which will be one of the largest in the world in point of floor space, will be built. The project will represent an investment of about

ment that for every Lincoln penny now outstanding there are about five pennies

VIA RAIL AND BOAT
BAY STATE LINE
Via Trolley and Boat, \$2.25
Rice Steamship

the league received 446 dogs and 3080 cats and kittens. It has also purchased

pine horses and everwek takes one of
more horses to Pine Ridge for vacations.

MR. ROOSEVELT GOING TO IOWA
DES MOINES, Ia.,—Mr. Roosevelt will
attend the Iowa third party convention
here July 24, according to a telegram
to the local Commercial Club from
United States Senator Dixon, Roosevelt
campaign manager.

KING PHOTOGRAPHED BESIDE AMBASSADOR REID AND ANCIENTS

NEW YORK.—The American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, was signally honored, says a London despatch to the New York Herald, when King George, after inspecting the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in the grounds of Buckingham palace, invited Mr. Reid to stand beside him when, with the stars and stripes and the colors of the Boston company as a background, they and the members of the visiting delegation were photographed.

The Bostonians were delighted with the King's speech to them, in which he said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of seeing you on parade here today with the Honorable Artillery Company with which you are so closely associated. I congratulate you on the manner in which you marched past."

"Last year I had the pleasure of seeing Captain Appleton when he came as one of the representatives of your corps to announce my election as an honorary member in succession to King Edward VII."

"Today I welcome him and you as representatives of the ancient and distinguished corps, which in 1896 sent a delegation to this country and which seven years later extended such unbounded hospitality to our Honorable Artillery Company on the occasion of their memorable visit to Boston."

"I feel sure the interchange of such visits as these do much to promote the friendly feeling which I trust will always exist between the two great English speaking nations so closely connected by ties of race and brotherhood."

Before the review the King, who wore a field marshal's undress uniform, shook hands cordially with Captain Appleton. He then passed slowly down the line, pausing to chat with Sergeant Lucas, a veteran of the civil war.

At the close of the inspection of the joint force, a total of 476 men, marched past the King saluting the Stars and Stripes with marked cordiality as they were borne past him.

The Queen and Princess Mary watched the ceremony from a palace window. The detachment has left London for a continental tour.

MOVEMENT TO CUT COST OF FOOD IS BEGUN IN MALDEN

Grocers and citizens launched their new movement to reduce the cost of food at a meeting of the recently incorporated New England Grocers Exchange in the Malden auditorium last evening, over which Mayor George L. Farrell presided. The movement has for its basis organized cooperation between the dealers and purchasers.

In opening the after-dinner addresses, Mayor Farrell mentioned as one cause of present living costs the tendency of Americans to live beyond their means, and in warning against another, alluded to the habit of not paying cash.

An account of the plans of the new organization was then given by its secretary, Beriah Green Underwood. "Our offices, 111 Devonshire street, will be headquarters for the best retail grocery and provision dealers in New England, with reports from every town and city in New England every morning. The exchange will be in full working order by Sept. 1."

"The plan proposed provides practically for a payment of the usual weekly bill in advance."

ACTION ON LAMP CONTRACT AWAITS ROURKE RETURN

No action on the communication of the finance commission to the mayor and city council urging the signing of the contract for the purchase of gas lamps in connection with the municipal street lighting plant will be taken until the return of Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who is now in Panama.

This is made clear in a statement by Mayor Fitzgerald, who says he does not favor the recommendations of the commission and regards the plan as experimental.

GRAND TRUNK HAS NASHUA OFFICES

NASHUA, N. H.—Judge W. W. Renick of Concord, N. H., Eugene A. Reed of Manchester and Mayor William H. Barry of Nashua, directors of the Southern New England railway, as the extension of the Grand Trunk is called, had a conference here on Monday and opened an office in Ayer block.

With them were Cy Warman, publicity agent and George M. Thompson, chief engineer of the line. Mr. Thompson will be in charge of the office here which will be headquarters of the preliminary survey of the railroad in New Hampshire.

SCHOONER STRIKES WRECK

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—While returning from a mackerel trip on Monday the fishing schooner Freedom of Gloucester struck the sunken cruiser Yankee and went to the bottom in less than three minutes. Capt. Peter Willard and his crew of three men were rescued.

FRANKLIN HOUSE CELEBRATES

Tenth anniversary of the Franklin square house was celebrated last evening with a dinner, the menu of which was exactly the same as that served on the opening day. Several hundred persons were present.

ANCIENTS PAY HONOR TO MAN WHO WAS FIRST COMMANDER



(Copyright by Alec J. Braid)

House in Thame street, Windsor, Eng., upon which a tablet has been erected to Robert Keayne by Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a house in Thame street, Windsor, a tablet was recently unveiled by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in company with members of the London Artillery Company. The tablet is in honor of Robert Keayne, part founder and first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was a member of the London corps in 1623 and emigrated in 1635 with the pilgrims who founded the colony of Massachusetts.

ILLINOISAN TO BUILD CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA

CHICAGO.—Building a capital city for the federal government of Australia is the responsibility for which a graduate of the University of Illinois architectural course, Walter Burleigh Griffin, has been selected. Mr. Griffin won his appointment in a competition of the nations were invited to compete.

The problems for which the Illinois architect presented the winning solutions are declared to be substantially similar to those which were met by L'Enfant, when that famous architect undertook to lay out the city of Washington.

Mr. Griffin's problem was even more comprehensive as well as more detailed than L'Enfant's, for he was expected not merely to draw up a street plan and indicate the location of one or two buildings, with recommendations for the plans, but to draw up in considerable detail the ground plan provide for the scheme of drainage, for the location of numerous buildings, for the proper handling of the traffic, and the development of the legislative and business sides of the new metropolis.

STATE PHONES TO BE STUDIED

TORONTO, Ont.—Hon. I. B. Lucas left recently for England to inquire on behalf of the Ontario government into public ownership of telephones in Great Britain.

The British government, through the postal department, has taken over the business of private companies and Mr. Lucas during his stay abroad will study the workings of the system under state control.

The minister while in England will attend the international school congress. He will carry with him an invitation from the members of the congress to make the capital of Ontario their next meeting point.

WASHINGTON MEN FOR ROOSEVELT

SEATTLE, Wash.—At a conference of Republicans of Washington held in Seattle on Monday, resolutions were adopted denouncing the nomination of President Taft, absolving all Republicans from loyalty to the Chicago nominee, and declaring in favor of nominating and working for Roosevelt presidential electors, but not for a third party state ticket.

HULL IS AFTER BUSINESS

HULL, Mass.—Systematic movement to promote the business interests of Hull has been started. The Hull and Nantasket Business Men's Association will send out agents to solicit societies to hold their summer outings here and will negotiate for cheaper round-trip transportation.

WAKEFIELD WILL CELEBRATE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield's municipal fourth of July celebration committee agreed upon Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, as the date of the celebration to be given to make up for the non-arrival of the full local order of fireworks on the Fourth. An effort will be made to provide a band concert on the same night.

PEACE REFUSED WITHOUT TRIPOLI

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Turkey has refused to make peace with Italy on terms proposed as she will not give up Tripoli.

NEW YORK.—A Constantinople message to the New York Herald says that the vizier, in a statement in the chamber announced that the Turkish government refused all the proposed conditions of peace as unacceptable. Turkey, he said, intended to maintain her sovereignty in Tripoli and the war would continue until conditions of peace agreeable to Turkish dignity had been submitted.

The grand vizier added that he had received satisfying assurances that Russia had no hostile designs against Turkey.

The chamber voted confidence in the government almost unanimously. It is reported that Mahmoud Mukhtar, once minister of marine, has been appointed minister of war, to replace Mahmoud Scheikfat Pasha, who resigned a week ago.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR COLLEGE HEAD

CONCORD, N. H.—Meeting of the board of trustees of New Hampshire State College has been called in Durham on July 30, to act on the vacancy in the office of president, caused by the resignation of W. D. Gibbs.

There are several candidates, among them Henry C. Morrison of this city, state superintendent of public instruction; Harvey L. Boutwell of Boston and Dr. John H. Neal of Portsmouth. Henry C. Morrison is giving a course of lectures in Chicago University.

Among others who have been mentioned is L. J. Rundlett, superintendent of schools of Concord.

ALLEGED FILM TRUST IS SUED

NEW YORK.—Assessing that 10 of the biggest film manufacturing companies in the country had combined to restrict trade, the Greater New York Film Company and William Fox filed suit in the United States district court against the 10 companies, charging they restrain trade.

The suit was filed May 29 and last Saturday Judge Hand granted an injunction to prevent the alleged combination interfering with the Greater New York Company's business.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES JOIN

WINTHROP CONGREGATIONAL church and the First Parish church, Charlestown, are to be consolidated as a result of a vote of the members, and union services will begin in the Winthrop church in September. The Rev. Oakley Fowler Hall, pastor of the Winthrop church, continues as pastor of the united churches. The First Parish church edifice was burned June 17, 1775, by the British.

TAFT RELATIONS AT LAWN FETE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss Della C. Torrey of Millbury and Horace W. Taft, aunt and brother of President Taft, were the guests last night at a lawn fete held under the auspices of the Worcester Continentals on Meadowcroft, the estate of Adj. Herbert Lincoln Parker of the Continentals.

STANFORD PROFESSOR LEAVES

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Dr. H. A. Millis, associate professor of economics at Stanford University, will become head of the department of economics at the University of Kansas. He has been at Stanford since 1903 and is the leading authority on immigration to the West.

HOTEL MEN VOTE TO ACCEPT CLUB MEN IN THEIR ORGANIZATION

GRAND CANYON HOTEL, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—At the Thirty-third annual meeting of Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, held Monday, an amendment to the constitution making club superintendents eligible for membership was passed unanimously.

After considering reports of E. M. Tierney, chairman of the committee on a European trip, it was resolved that the itinerary be indorsed, that the committee be continued and that the meeting be in favor of members going to Europe either in 1913 or 1914.

The following officers were elected: Charles C. Horton, proprietor Hotel Metropole, Chicago, president; G. F. Schmitt, proprietor Ebbitt house, Washington, D. C., first vice-president; J. K. Blanchford, Chicago, secretary and treasurer; Frank C. Hall, the Somerset, Boston, auxiliary director for New England states.

KINDERGARTEN BILL IS FAVORED BY GEORGIANS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's legislature will receive a report from the house committee on education favorable to the kindergarten bill which is now pending. On July 11, representative men and women appeared before the committee on education to present arguments for kindergarten training for children.

Throughout the state general indorsement is being given to the bill that was introduced by J. Randolph Anderson representative of the first district.

The bill presented by Mr. Anderson provides for accredited kindergarten teachers who have had a two years' normal course, and the educators who are interested in seeing it passed believe this to be a very essential clause, since in untrained hands the Froebelian material cannot be effectively used, and the educational theories on which the kindergarten is based are misapprehended and misapplied.

COAL MEN EXPECT A 25-CENT RAISE

That coal will have advanced in price about 25 cents a ton by Sept. 1, in accordance with the usual winter increase, is the general opinion expressed today by dealers in the city, but they say that no marked increase will take effect on that date.

Coal is not coming in so fast as desirable and the markets have only two thirds of their normal supply, but this is said to be due to the recent strike which obliged dealers to make heavy demands on their stock. The effect of the strike was felt all over the country so that what coal is now being mined is distributed to every part and resulting in a limited supply.

Officials of the Boston Coal Company and the Bay State Fuel Company declare that the monthly wholesale increase in price of 10 cents a ton, from April 1 to Sept. 1 will make a 50-cent advance in price for the retail men, but that during the strike prices were raised to such a figure that with the return to normal prices the actual reduction to the consumer by Sept. 1 will be about 25 cents a ton.

WHITELAW REID DINNER IS SUCCESS

NEW YORK.—Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck attended the dinner given by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Dorchester house, says a New York Herald message.

At the ball which followed the company included Princess Christian, Princess Victoria, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Argyll, Prince Christopher of Greece and the Grand Duchess George of Russia.

Hundreds of representatives of English nobility and nearly all the foreign ambassadors and ministers and many leading Americans were present.

MR. PEVEY'S REMOVAL URGED

Edward Shanley, as attorney for "Dakota Dan" Russell, appeared before Judge Loring in the supreme court today on a motion to have Gilbert A. Pevey removed as master in the Russell case, asserting he had expressed an opinion and was friendly with Ferdinand Almy, the executor. Judge Loring put the case over until July 26 after hearing Robert W. Nason argue that the "move was made to gain time."

GEORGE P. SANGER PASSES AWAY

George P. Sanger of the Hotel Ludlow, St. James avenue, was found in a bath tub there where he had shot himself fatally Monday. He was the son of Judge Sanger, was a graduate of Harvard in the class of '74, and had been a member of the common council of Boston, the Massachusetts House and Senate and chairman of the board of election commissioners of Boston. He has lately been in the practice of law.

LORD DEVONPORT YIELDS

NEW YORK.—A London cable to the New York Times says that the rioting growing out of the bitterness of the London dockers caused the government to make such strong representations to Lord Devonport, chairman of the port of London authority, that he has now met two of the men's leaders in conference. It is believed that the end of the strike is in sight.

Bathing Suits For Men, Women and Children The Largest Assortment to Select from in Boston

Men's Bathing Suits, Street Floor, Main Store
Women's Bathing Suits, Second Floor, Main Store
Boys', Misses' and Girls' Bathing Suits, Third Floor, Main Store

Our Efficient Order Service No matter where you may be—whether at home or away for the summer—you can shop here easily and satisfactorily by telephone or mail by taking advantage of our Order Department. Orders thus received are given careful and immediate attention. Remember we deliver purchases of 1.00 or more (housefurnishings excepted) free of charge in Massachusetts; of 5.00 or more (no exceptions) anywhere in New England. Bulky articles sent to nearest railroad freight station, and smaller articles by express or mail at our discretion.

Jordan Marsh Company

Complete Stocks of New Summer Merchandise

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Outside assessments on this town which will enter the tax levy are: State tax, \$15,025; metropolitan park tax, \$4629.13; metropolitan sewer tax, \$9708.90; Charles river basin improvements assessment, \$750.53; county tax, \$8599.73. The total of these, \$39,313.29, is \$512.46 less than those of 1911.

By means of an anonymous gift of \$1000 from a citizen, the park commissioners are having a retaining wall built along the Main street front of Hart's hill metropolitan park reservation and have installed a fountain on the Junction playground. A skating rink on this playground will be provided from the same fund later.

WALTHAM

Representatives George P. Drury and Nathan A. Tufts have announced that they will be candidates for renomination on the Republican ticket next fall. Martin L. Carney is to go into the field for the Democratic nomination for the same office.

The site of the present city hall is one of those under discussion for the proposed new city building. A location at Main and E. Spring streets is being considered by the city hall and public library commission for the library. The report of the commission is expected next month.

ARLINGTON

Arlington is represented at the boys' camp (Camp Durrell) in Friendship, Me., with five boys. They are: John Snow, Stanley Morton, Theodore Schwamb, David Snow and Edward Schwamb.

Building permits have been issued by Inspector of Buildings William Gratto to R. D. Donaldson to build a one-family house for C. H. Somerby in the rear of 375 Massachusetts avenue, and to E. M. Curran to build a two-family house on lot 121 Grafton street for Elizabeth S. Hart.

ROCKLAND

The Mt. Pleasant Aid Association held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Corrie Burrell on Liberty street last evening, and laid plans for the work of the coming autumn and winter.

The Hatherly Green Association held a party at the house of Hose Company 2, last evening.

WEYMOUTH

Mrs. Arthur B. Harper, president of the Monday Club, entertains the officers and committees of the club at her home on Cedar street today.

The Men's Club of the Third Universalist church will hold a lawn party on the grounds in front of the residence of Samuel Drew on Sea street on the evening of July 31.

STONEHAM

George L. Schirmer has bought the J. Warren Wilson estate.

The W. C. T. Union of this town, Reading and Woburn will have a union outing tomorrow at Salem Willows and the state president, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, will be their guest.

CAMBRIDGE

John A. Logan post 186, G. A. R., will omit the second meetings of July and August, holding but one meeting in each month. The next meeting will be held on Aug. 8.

ABINGTON

A regular meeting of McPherson W. R. C. will be held in Grand Army hall this evening.

The Y. M. C. A. boys returned from camp at Webster on Monday.

RANDOLPH

Services at the Church of the Unity have been suspended until the second Sunday in September. In the meantime the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Coleman will take his vacation.

LEXINGTON

The new capstone of the Hayes memorial fountain at the head of the common was hoisted into position yesterday by six men. This boulder, which weighs 6000 pounds, was obtained on the town property on Shade street and was carted to the center of the town, where it was shaped. The holes are now being drilled to receive the iron rods, which support the statue of Capt. John Parker. The work will probably be completed either today or Wednesday.

To fill the vacancy in the board of directors of the Lexington Athletic Association caused by the resignation of Fred J. Spencer, the association has appointed Edward H. Mara of Muzzey street.

BEDFORD

Stanley Anthony of Bedford and a member of the United States navy has been chosen by the government to take up wireless telegraphy which he is now studying in Washington.

Mrs. E. C. Mason has been elected president of the Parent-Teacher Association of this town.

Plans are now being formulated for the annual observance of old home week, which occurs the first week in September.

MEDFORD

A lawn party will be held tonight and tomorrow night at Boston avenue and the Mystic Valley parkway by the members of Trinity church.

Three Medford motor boats, each containing the owner and guests, left Sunday for a trip to the Cape Cod canal and along Buzzards bay. The boats are owned by F. Russell Waterman, Will A. Joyce and Norman L. Landers.

CONCORD

The first in the series of summer meetings of the Concord grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in its hall this evening. A surprise program will be given under the direction of Mrs. Abbie Smith.

Miss Bertha I. Briggs, a special teacher at the Concord high school has been elected supervisor in history at the high school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Minnie Coolidge.

MIDDLEBORO

The annual picnic of the county W. C. T. U. unions was held at Island Grove, Abington today. Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, state president, was the principal speaker.

Thursday the Elks outing will be held at Perry's grove, near New Bedford. A tug of war team representing Middleboro has challenged all comers.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

At a meeting of Old Colony Baptist Women's Foreign Missionary Society the following children received certificates as members: Weston F. Straffin, Rita H. Barnard, Albert J. Blair, Irene M. Dunbar, Robert D. Durkee, Lawrence B. Drew, Edward C. Knight, Harriet E. Knight and Joseph H. Swanson.

WHITMAN

A new society has been formed by the ladies of the East Whitman M. E. church to be known as the Queen Esther Society. The officers are: President, Miss Abbie Monroe; vice-president, Miss Alta Reed; recording secretary, Miss Beatrice Reed; financial secretary, Miss Alice Studley; treasurer, Miss Gladys Turple.

QUINCY

Henry M. Faxon has purchased the Dr. William Everett estate on Miller Stile road and will make extensive improvements on the property.

WEBSTER

A new 65-foot ladder for the Webster fire department has been added to the hook and ladder company.

MELROSE

George P. Anderson, superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday school, has adopted a new plan for the school for the next two months as an experiment. Instead of the usual class lessons, all of the members of the school gather in the large banquet hall where programs are given each Sunday consisting of music and recitations with reference to Biblical matters.

A reception to Clarence H. DeMar, the Melrose boy who participated in the Olympic marathon run in Stockholm finishing in twelfth place, is being planned by his friends here for his return.

BRIDGEWATER

A delegation from Nippenicket tribe I. O. R. M., went to Rockland last evening and extended an invitation to Mat-takesett tribe of Red Men to attend the five hundredth council fire of the tribe the evening of July 25. A feature of the celebration will be the parade, and W. P. Hutchinson will be chief marshal. Great chiefs will be present.

Congressman Robert O. Harris of this place has announced that he would be a candidate from the new fourteenth district.

MALDEN

The street and water commission, which contemplated relaying the brick sidewalks on Pleasant street with granite sidewalks, will petition the aldermen for such permission, the recent order of \$8000 passed by the aldermen providing for the erection of new sidewalks and not for replacing present walks.

Arrangements have been made for the outing of the Board of Trade which is to be held July 24 at Nahant.

READING

Friends here are taking much interest in the progress in aviation of E. Norman Hunt of this town. Mr. Hunt, who was in the recent meet at the Squantum field, has just been granted a license as an aviator and is being retained as an instructor by the Moisant Aviation School.

Officers will be installed at tonight's meeting of Quannapowitt tribe, Red Men.

CAMBRIDGE SETS CARNIVAL WEEK

Plans are under way for the second annual Cambridge carnival, to be held the week beginning Sept. 30. The New England Carnival Association, which managed last year's event, is again in charge.

The association officers, in cooperation with the citizens' committee and the Board of Trade have practically agreed upon a program, which is expected to surpass that of last October. The carnival last year brought over 1,000,000 visitors to the city, it is estimated by John H. Corcoran, chairman of last year's committee.

CHELSEA TO BUY AUTO APPARATUS

Chelsea, aldermen have appropriated \$5000 for the purchase of a combination motor chemical and hose wagon.

The aldermen have also passed an order appropriating \$3600 for a combination automobile ambulance and patrol wagon for the police department. The board has adjourned to Sept. 9.

AMUSEMENTS

Follow The BLUE FLAG
To NORUMBEGA
Autographed on Mats 330
Opens Daily 10 AM
Times 8:05

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HOUSE BOAT AND CAMP LINENS

How to get a satisfying color scheme

HANGINGS and linens for the house boat and portable camp have to contrive somehow to be pretty, practical and generally inexpensive, says a New York Herald writer.

For the house boat, where mist and dampness are sure to cling to the hangings and crumple the most perishable ones, Japanese cotton crepe is the most satisfactory fabric for the window curtains. It comes in an endless variety of colors and patterns. Yellows, in all their range from primrose to burnt orange and burnt sienna, are first choice for colors for the house boat, and include all the warm tans and browns that are not too deep.

Plain window curtains of primrose, with door hangings and cushions of a figured pattern in burnt orange and umber, will prove a satisfying color scheme that has the desirable effect of flooding the house boat with sunshine on gray days.

Using one color in different shades or combinations of tones for cabin and deck has the effect always of widening the space and making the house boat a unit of color—much more artistic than using different colors for different parts of the boat.

A water plant pattern, green on a white ground, is so appropriate that it seems a pity not to hang it in straight lengths for curtains, but it is cool alone and needs warm wood browns or dull reds in accessory furnishings.

Overcaring, as well as door hangings, are most useful when a cold, rainy day comes, and that day should really decide the choice of colors, for sunshine transmutes all colors and fabrics to its own radiance, but the gray day demands

hangings that look warm as well as keep out cold and damp.

Gay patterned chintz for these hangings and for bunk curtains gives a pretty color line when pushed back in the daytime and warm comfort when drawn at night. A cheaper substitute is denim, which comes in exceptionally pretty half-tones of color or in pleasing conventional designs. Large figured patterns are not so good for hangings in a small space, as they seem to crowd it too much.

The same rule for color and design applies equally to the portable camp. But if it is placed where sunshine floods the main rooms they may be furnished in greens, grays or blues with charming results.

A sunny living room with figured old blue and white cotton crepe curtains and door hangings is especially pretty where wicker or light wood furniture is used.

Bed linens for house boat and camp are mostly summed up in the caution, "Plenty of blankets." Cotton sheets and pillow slips, outing flannel sheets, woolen blankets and cotton or down comforters are the suitable bed furnishings. The bunk curtains conceal these in the house boat, but the portable camp beds may be covered with inexpensive figured cotton spreads in dainty colors.

Japanese towels of blue and white are as practical as pretty and may be used instead of linen ones, but of course they won't take the place of heavy Turkish bath towels. Table linens should be simple, either of German damask patterns with borders of iris, poppy or a dozen other posies in lovely colors, or of plain unbleached German linen or damask of the rich ivory color that the artist delights in.

TRIED RECIPES

DATE FLUFF DUFF
STEW one cupful stoned dates until tender. Put through a colander and mix with a cup sugar that has been sifted with a teaspoonful cream of tartar. Beat the whites of five eggs until stiff, with a pinch of salt, and when perfectly stiff add the yolks of two and whip again. Now mix lightly, a little at a time, with the dates and sugar, and place in ramekins or other baking dish. Sprinkle over the top one half cup fine chopped nuts and bake them about 15 minutes. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

FRICASSEED TRIPE
Cut one pound of fresh tripe into narrow strips, add one cup of water, a heaping tablespoon of butter rolled in a level tablespoon of flour, salt and pepper as needed, and simmer half an hour. When served add a teaspoon of minced parsley scattered over the top.

VEAL A LA BOURGEOISE
Place a piece of veal weighing three or four pounds in a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and brown well; add two cupfuls of stock, six small onions and let cook slowly one and one half hours, basting often. Serve the veal with the vegetables as you prefer.

OATMEAL MACAROONS
One cup of white sugar, two eggs, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of baking powder, two large cups of rolled oats, one teaspoon of almond extract, one half teaspoon salt. Beat the eggs well, and the other ingredients, and beat the batter thoroughly; drop pieces the size of a walnut on well buttered tins, about two inches apart. Bake in quick oven and leave on tins a few minutes before removing.

SPINACH AND EGGS
Wash, boil and drain a pint of spinach. Chop very fine or put through the meat grinder. Have four eggs boiled hard. Remove the shells, and cut each egg in half, extracting the yolk. Rub the yolks to a smooth paste and beat them into the hot spinach, and when you have a thick paste, make this into balls the size of the original egg yolk. Cut the bottom of each egg quite smooth so that it will stand, and press into it the spinach and egg ball. Set in the oven until very hot and pour a white sauce about the egg halves before sending to the table.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

TROUSSEAU THAT IS SENSIBLE

Few gowns and normal amount of lingerie

A TROUSSEAU should be characteristic of the bride. The slim, dainty girl should not attempt heavy, ornate effects, nor the large stout girl yield to the popular idea of a trousseau constructed on the basis of delicate effects; garments may be exquisite in fabric and appearance without losing their fitness to the individual; above all, they should be suited to the future requirements of the bride, not fashioned or bought on the mere proposition of what is pretty, says the Kansas City Star.

Nowadays the sensible trousseau is composed of a few gowns and a normal amount of lingerie; there are usually a dozen pieces of each specified garment except petticoats and half a dozen of these are quite sufficient.

The reason for this small sized wardrobe is that modes and styles change so continually that even in lingerie the vogue of the moment is scarcely in vogue at the end of six months.

The cost of the trousseau is as variable as necessity makes it, but a good rule to follow in planning to expend one's outlay is that it is better to have few gowns of the best material, and style, and equally good to have many pieces of underwear even if a little must be sacrificed in the quality of material, and one need not sacrifice anything in the cut of the latter garments, for the less expensive ones are usually as correct in style as the costly ones.

The best material for lingerie is fine nainsook, and as much of the underwear can be homemade, nainsook may be purchased by the piece.

There should be two negligees in the summer trousseau, one of thinnest lawn, or mull, or the ever popular dotted swiss, and another of warmer material, such as albatross, heavy china silk, or crepe de chine. Bath robes of terry cloth in white, pink or blue or any of the pale colors, are \$5, and with these special bath slippers are appropriate, though every one likes the little Turkish slippers, which are 50 cents a pair in all colors, and 75 cents in white and gold.

Girls who want to make some trifle for their trousseau, or for that of a friend, find the new "lingerie ties" acceptable. These are ribbons, about two and one half inches wide, run through a small buckle cut from cardboard, ribbon covered; the ribbon ends can be embroidered in small forget-me-nots, or with the initials of the bride.

This season when hats are so trimmed that a feather is needed it is within the most economical possibilities to have three hats, and nothing so helps to make a costume look renewed as a hat—it spoils or helps the whole attire. The selection should be one dress hat, one small traveling hat, and one hat to wear with white gowns, either all white, or flower trimmed, in pale tones; and with the hats face veils are to be considered, and the rule which all women should bear in mind is, small meshes for small

HANDKERCHIEF LAWN AND LACE

Pretty dress for little girl



UNIQUE BUTTONS

A new button is made of mother of pearl and resembles more than anything a small piece of Belleek china. There is the same old basket weave appearance, and the mother of pearl gives the glint which the china possesses, says the Philadelphia Times. These buttons also come in glass and porcelain, but those made of pearl are the most striking.

TIME NOW TO MAKE UP PILLOWS

Pleasant scents for filling easily gathered

FEW women realize that they can make the most delightful pillows in the summer, filling them with materials that are at hand when the warm weather makes days spent out of doors a happiness.

The rose pillow is perhaps the best of all. Gather the petals of the roses when in full bloom and lay them on trays

(the lids of large pasteboard boxes will do nicely) to dry in the shade.

When they have become thoroughly dry, add to them one ounce of powdered orris root, one half an ounce of rose powder and 20 drops of oil of roses. Make an oblong pillow cover of glazed cambric, chintz or paper muslin any size you desire and fill it with rose petals. Sew it up at the open end and cover it with a slip of silk figured with roses. A plain rose-colored silk embroidered with a spray of roses in natural colors, or fine white handkerchief linen embroidered with garlands of roses will be an ideal outer covering for a rose pillow, according to the Philadelphia North American.

Dried sweet fern makes a pleasant filling for the summer pillow. The ferns you will find growing in the woods and beside the small streams. Use the same method in drying these as you do in drying the rose petals. They will curl up and become quite brown in color; but the perfume from them will impart a delightful freshness to the room and will soothe to sleep the person who lays her head upon the pillow. A glazed cambric inner covering and a slip of pale green linen embroidered with a spray of feathery ferns done in white mercerized cotton or silk floss would be lovely. White silk embroidered with sprays of maidenhair fern in shades of pale green would make the daintiest of all covers for the fern pillow.

The heads or blossoms of the sweet vernal grass need not be dried before they are put into a cambric pillow cover. Cut the fluffy heads off short and mix them with a tablespoonful of powdered orris, then fill the pillow and slip on an outer covering of linen or cretonne. If the former, outline on it tufts of growing grass in green silk or mercerized cotton, and if you choose cretonne, select that with a grassy pattern on it.

Dried oak leaves emit that elusive woody perfume that is noticed when one first enters a forest of trees and growing plant life. These must be dried in the sun before placing them in the pillow cover. A design of oak leaves and acorns might be worked on the outer cover of linen chintz. The work is done in shades of brown and dark green, following nature as closely as possible.

Every one knows the delicious pungent perfume of the pine, fir and balsam needles. When dried and broken in small pieces they make splendid fillings for pillows. Gather these in the late summer and fill your pillow slips full. An outer covering of brown linen embroidered with pine branches, each topped with a pine cone, will be correct for these. Do this work with dark green silk, and work the cones solid in delicate shades of brown.

SILENCE CLOTH

Instead of the usual silence cloth of soft and pliable felt the housewife may make a very satisfactory one of asbestos, says the Philadelphia Times. To make this, get enough asbestos paper to cover the table with double thickness. From a couple of old sheets cut two pieces the size of the table.

Baste the asbestos paper between them and quilt from the sewing machine, using a long stitch. This is necessary, as the paper tears and pulls apart easily. Put this pad on the table under your silence cloth and there will be no marks made on the polished surface by hot dishes, or the asbestos may be used alone.

PUTTING INTO PRACTISE THE IDEALS FOR WHICH CLEAN JOURNALISM STANDS MEANS A HIGHER STANDARD OF NEWSPAPER CONTENTS, A FULLER APPRECIATION OF THE

Dignity of the Press

AND THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS AND OPINION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES WHICH WILL HAVE A HELPFUL INFLUENCE WHEREVER THEY GO.

THE MONITOR IS DAILY TRYING TO FILL THIS HIGH PLACE IN THE NEWSPAPER WORLD. AN HOUR'S READING OF THE PAPER WILL MOST CONVINCINGLY SHOW HOW IT IS SUCCEEDING IN THIS EFFORT.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

TOILE DE JOUY FINDS A PLACE

Much used as a lining for coats

FOR two or three years there has been a determined effort to bring into fashion the material known as toile de Jouy.

Paul Poirer gets the credit of bringing this fabric into fashion, but then he is credited with so much that it is hard to draw the line between what is true and what is untrue.

When the old-fashioned cretonnes, with their glazed designs in Persian colors, came back into popular use for house decoration, it was only natural that the dressmakers should see their possibilities for gowns and hats.

The glazed chintz and what is known as the English cretonne could not be used satisfactorily for women's wear, because the designs were too garish and crude; the old French toile was essential and artistic; its design was mastered, the background was in colors and its revival brought the notice of all artists to it.

It did not at once gain access into household decoration; women looked at it askance, wondering if it would not be too strong a note to put into their rooms, but little by little it gained in favor until now it is taken up by all the interior decorators with enthusiasm.

Any one who is familiar with the 10-cent calicos of other days is reminded of them by this fabric. The calicoes were supposedly made for the negroes of the southern states after the war, but they were taken up by the dominant race from Maryland to Texas; first, because they were cheap, which was the main item in the South at that time, and second, because of their gay and festive colorings, says the New York Times.

Their designs were definitely copied from the old French toile de Jouy, which the creole towns on the Gulf of Mexico, such as New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, had always kept in use. No one who cares for Ruth McEnery Stuart can fail to remember the calico volante which so many of her heroines used as a morning house gown, to say nothing of all the "mammys" who made it their general article of raiment.

The volante later became the Mother Hubbard wrapper in those states that did not speak creole French, and so today we are harking back to an old American fashion when we use this toile de Jouy for our clothes.

It has been tried out in many different ways for the last two years, but the designers have finally hit upon the scheme of making it serve for a lining for coats. It will probably be the smart thing for fall. It is too hot and too thick a stuff to consider favorably now, unless one is so fortunate as to be departing for cool spots.

The sport coats, as they are now called, are lined with it, and the effect is very gay. The material is softly woven, as everything else in this day of supreme craftsmanship at the loom and design, and it does not, therefore, make a coat bungleous.

Dark blue raglans are lined with toile that has a yellow, and old rose and a bright green mixture in the design; an elephant gray coat is lined with toile that has yellow and violet predominating, and even some of the new short white coats have pink and blue mixed toile.

If you are not in the mood to buy a coat or think of one, and yet you would like a bit of this new fabric about your costume, try it as a band of your hat, or make a flat pump bow of it and put it across a sailor of black or yellow straw. It is less heavy looking than the usual black satin bow and strikes a neater note.

One of the fashionable milliners of

New York is asking an absurdly high price for a tiny cravat of this French fat which has a snappy short bow in front, edged with black silk ribbon. It is worn at the base of a high lingerie or lace collar as a heading to the ubiquitous plaited frill of lace or net.

INDIGO BLUE DYE

Referring to an item printed in the Monitor under the above heading on June 26, a subscriber who has had experience as dyer in arts and crafts work states that "indigo cannot be dyed, if it be real indigo, on wool or anything else, unless it undergoes first the process of being 'reduced'; then it can be dyed either with hot or cold water on cotton or wool. It is not generally considered good to use alum with wool, as the effect on the fiber is not improving; it gives a harsh feeling. Bi-chromate of potash and unrefined tartar (or tannin), not cream of tartar, in certain proportion are used for a mordant for wool for the alizarine dyes, but indigo needs no mordant."

WALL VASES

In our American homes one of the chief difficulties in making pictures by means of cut flowers is to find a fitting place to show them. Mantel, table and shelf are too often so taken up with bric-a-brac, or things essential and unessential, that there is little space for flower jars to have the room necessary to their proper display. Under such conditions the wall vases offer a charming solution of the difficulty, says Suburban Life. These are available in a great variety of forms and sizes that can be hung upon a hook in the wall, so that cut flowers can be displayed in them in much the same way that a picture is shown.

CORN SLITTERS

A new way of eating corn on the cob is to slit the corn hulls while on the cob with a small nickel "slitter," says the New York Times. This cuts five rows of the corn hulls at one time, so that one eats the grain and leaves the hulls on the cob; or it is used to extract, for cooking, the milky grains from the hulls, and leaves all the hard part on the cob as waste. The "slitters" cost 35 cents each. When used at table, of course, there must be individual provision in the number placed.

WORN TABLECLOTH

Every-day napkins may be made of the better parts of tablecloths that are past mending and the poorer pieces may be hemmed and used to serve fish, hot biscuits, or to pin around cooking utensils sent to the table, says the Chicago Tribune. Napkins, too, may be used for this purpose when they are past further use on the table. A large tablecloth when worn out may possibly furnish a kitchen tablecloth or tray cloths also.

WHO CAN HELP?

A reader of the Monitor writes: "I am very desirous of knowing what will remove from pongee silk any watermarks or stains without leaving a ridge around the place cleaned."

FRENCH WOMEN ARE THRIFTY

They look carefully after the cash box

FRENCH women have been described as the backbone of the French nation. That, however, is speaking not particularly of the aristocracy but rather of the great middle class. The French wife of this stratum of society is truly a helpmeet. In fact, she is more: she is often the manager, and as a rule a good manager.

It is she who carries on the little shop, while her husband, perhaps nominally the head, runs errands at her bidding. Not that the Frenchman would admit that; nevertheless it is the truth of the matter, says a New York Sun writer. It may be too that he has business interests elsewhere as well; thus he may work for the railroad or for some other concern.

In Paris one enters an attractive little picture or jewelry shop on the Rue de Rivoli. A smiling French woman comes forward to cajole the tourist into buying all sorts of fascinating things he does not really want. It is the same at the shops where you go to buy kodak supplies and postcards—not a man to be seen except as a purchaser.

If one ferrets out a little hardware store and goes in to buy rope or nails or anything of that sort, there may be a man, the proprietor, probably, to hunt for just what is desired, but even then his wife sits at the desk, guarding the money drawer and keeping a close watch over all that is happening.

Likewise at the butcher's madame sits in state at the money drawer. The case is the same at the grocer's, where she gives out change and keeps the accounts. No mere hireling is to be trusted with such weighty matters.

Suppose you enter one of the count-

less little baker shops at noontime. The family is probably at luncheon in the little room behind. Madame looks out at you, and if she decides that you do not appear likely to make away with her tarts and cakes unrighteously she goes on with her meal and sends her husband out, his huge serviette tied about his neck, to cut off your three sous of bread or to supply you with whatever else you want.

But if you should happen to desire to pay your weekly or monthly reckoning for the long loaf which is daily left on your door mat without sign of wrapping except a wisp of tissue paper twisted around the middle in lieu of a handle, then she pushes back her chair, wipes her hands on her ample apron, comes out and haggles over the sous you refuse to pay for the days when your bread was forgotten. Her "bon jour" may be a trifle curt—her rabbit stew is getting cold—but no matter how much you have tried her, she will not forget her markets.

Then, too, there are the markets, one day here, another there, and every day the busy peasant women preside over stall and stand or even the baskets heaped high around them on the sidewalk all filled with fruit and vegetables. When business is not too rushing they sit and knit.

The great mass of French women are thrifty and frugal, and manage their small affairs so well that they are steadily comfortable and prosperous, while all the time the bank account is growing. They rejoice in the assurance that they will have money enough for the daughters' dowries and that that same bank account will also provide a competence for their later days.

FOR THE OUTDOOR DINING ROOM

Suitable fittings in cottage and camp

BEFORE living in the open air became the fashion into which it has developed today, porches and piazzas were little more than enclosed house entrances and exits. Occasionally the family sat out on the enclosed piazza if the weather were neither too hot nor too chilly, but as for transforming this architectural feature into comfortable living quarters few even thought of doing so, or cared about it if they did.

From being the least important part of the summer cottage and camp the piazza has now become the center, relatively speaking, around which the rest of the cottage is planned and built. The outdoor room is the meeting place of family and friends during the summer season, and in its cool seclusion are served breakfasts, luncheons, afternoon tea and even dinner, while at other periods of the day there is sure to be something entertaining and interesting going on in its delightful surroundings.

Having reached this place of importance in the construction of the modern summer home, the first thing the housewife thinks of when she begins to arrange decorations and furnishings is what to choose for the outdoor living and dining room. Fortunately designers of furniture have been spurred on to meet the demands of the summer colonist, with the result that useful, serviceable and decorative furnishings can be found to harmonize with almost any shape and style of outdoor room.

Formal furniture is unsuited to the outdoor dining or living room for the reason that meals are served there in a somewhat unconventional manner, making stiff, or fancy surroundings out of

tune, says the New York Herald. In a corner of an unusually wide piazza a charming little outdoor breakfast or luncheon room might be arranged by screening off that portion with Japanese weather proof hangings made of finely split bamboo. These curtains do not obstruct the outlook; they admit the breezes while keeping out the sunshine, and they shield the summer breakfasters from the view of neighbors opposite and passersby. And when not desired the screens can be rolled up like curtains.

Plain and substantial types of furniture are best adapted to the requirements of the outdoor dining room. The ever useful convertible table that becomes a settle when not laid with snowy linen, silver and china is the one which most women furnishers fall back on after they have looked over the shop offerings. This table recommends itself both for its substantial and its comfortable properties. The stained top requires neither tablecloth nor doilies, if one wishes to be altogether "picnicky," as nothing spots it and it cleans quickly.

The summer camper has the privilege of combining an outdoor sitting room with the open air dining room, for the architect of today considers a wide piazza essential to camp comfort. By placing the dining table in one corner, toward the outer edge, there is usually space left for a wide couch. Simpler seated chairs, a plain pine table, stained to match the other furniture, and a Japanese lantern or two hung over the center of the table provide a sufficiently decorative note for this portion of the outdoor room. Elsewhere, however, genuine camp trophies and outfitings may be used effectively.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

PAN-AMERICAN in scope, the third international congress of American students, which will be held this year in Lima, as is indicated in the report on this page, has a special claim on the interest of South Americans, in that it brings to the capital of Peru a delegation of Chilean students who by many people are regarded as possible factors in a reconciliation between the two ancient foes. It would seem that those optimists are much more numerous in Chile and other Latin republics than they are in Peru notwithstanding the alleged isolation in which the latter country finds itself on the west coast of South America. The fact is that Peru has maintained as irreconcilable an attitude in the matter of the Tacna-Arica provinces as France has in that of Alsace-Lorraine; moreover, the present situation with its smoldering conflict with Chile in the south, Ecuador in the north and Colombia in the northeast appears to suit Peruvian international policy well enough to dispense with all haste in coming to terms with any of them.

It is a remarkable thing that Peru with many enemies and hardly a friend seems to exhibit today more self-assurance than ever, while Chile with as many enemies has for some time been growing uneasy and is today apparently in fear of isolation. And yet Chile had the satisfaction, or what would logically be regarded as such, of seeing Brazil, her old friend and quondam ally, extend an exceedingly glad and friendly hand to the Argentine, Chile's young friend; an event which cannot but be of transcendental significance to the whole of America, provided it is really an event and not a mere gesture. Chile after her reconciliation with the Argentine Republic, professed to be working for a similar understanding between the two great rivals on the Atlantic and now that this has actually come to pass, whether through Chile's efforts or not, the situation appears as uncertain to the Chilean press as ever. In reviewing conditions, a leading paper of Santiago lays particular stress on anti-Chilean articles that are beginning to appear in the Brazilian press where Chile is reproached for her alleged ingratitude for Brazil's intercession in the Alsop claim, the favorable outcome of which is attributed to Brazilian diplomacy. Attention is called to the report that the new Brazilian Congress is almost unanimously against the traditional entente with Chile.

With Bolivia, the paper recalls, there is the recent controversy over the salt-peter claims of the Toco region which Bolivia, entirely against the wishes of Chile, insists on submitting to The Hague, to the detriment of the passably good relations between the two neighbors, and Venezuela, snubbed, nobody knows why, during the Chilean centennial, has not yet got over it and does not intend to, judging by the cordiality suddenly exhibited in her relations with Peru. Even Ecuador, until now so ardently pro-Chilean because yet more ardently anti-Peruvian, is getting restive. There is, of course, Colombia, not long ago the subject of an unjustifiable aggression by Peru in the disputed regions of the upper Amazon, on the banks of the Caqueta, and on that ally Chile can probably count for a long time, especially since the recent introduction of compulsory military service after Chilean pattern, and thanks to the military regeneration worked in Colombia by Chilean officers. And then there should be the Argentine Republic to whom Chile has just made the gift of a palace for the Argentine legation in Santiago, on which occasion Latin oratory rose to the height of the event. But these amenities do not prevent the Argentine press from sounding notes of warning against the naval armaments of Chile.

Those taut-drawn lines of South American international politics, with its traditional alignments, have disappeared forever; it is the Panama canal, the American-built waterway, uniting rather than dividing the two continents, which has upset that delicately poised balance of power. And it is the Panama canal that is slowly recasting relations in a final mold.

EXPRESSION OF CHILE-PERU GOODWILL EXPECTED AT LIMA

Capital Makes Preparations to Entertain Third International Congress of American Students With Members All Over the Continent Last Ten Days of July

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—People are looking forward with the keenest interest to the celebration of the third international congress of American students to be held in this capital shortly. Great preparations have been made under the auspices of the Peruvian delegation for the reception of their colleagues from all over the American continent, including Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, the United States, Panama, Uruguay, Paraguay, Cuba and El Salvador. The only notable exceptions are Colombia, Mexico and Guatemala.

The festivities are to comprise receptions and banquets offered by the minister of public instruction, the rector of the University of San Marcos and the Peruvian delegation, addresses in the university and the Athenaeum and distribution of commemorative medals, all of which is to be enhanced by the cooperation of the municipality. An excursion into the interior is also planned to give the foreign students a glimpse of typical Peruvian rural life and manners.

The last 10 days of July have been selected for these festivities, the inauguration to take place on July 21 in the municipal theater when the students' anthem will be sung for the first time by which Lima will have carried out the mission which the previous congress held in Buenos Aires had entrusted to her. The sessions of the congress will be held in the National College of Guadalupe, and extensive paving is going on both on Alfonso Ugarte avenue where the college is located and in some of the adjacent streets. Postal and telegraphic franking privileges have been obtained for the

delegates and special traveling facilities are expected to be granted as well.

Special significance is attached by many people to the Chilean delegation as a possible forerunner of the reconciliation between that country and Peru, which is once more very much to the fore, many influences being apparently at work throughout South America in its behalf. It is not only the individualities of the five delegates chosen to represent Chile, all of them distinguished university men, but also the themes selected by them which interest the people here. One of these, the influence of students on the national policies, is especially looked forward to with curiosity as bearing on the relations between the two countries.

The press comments on this theme, hinting at the scope afforded the students in the matter of starting currents of sympathy between two peoples and welcoming the Chilean students as possible factors in that direction. There is, in the utterances of the public as of the press of Peru a current of Pan-Americanism in connection with this students' congress, in the words of a leading paper, as based on mutual goodwill and similarity of aims rather than illusory identity of national programs that are never carried out.

ARGENTINE MILLERS KEEP BRAZIL TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Export of flour to Brazil remains about the same as last year, the millers making the utmost efforts to keep the Brazilian market, which favors American flour through preferential tariff rates.

Argentine wheat continues to find an excellent and increasing market in Brazil where the consumption of wheat bread is on the increase, keeping the Brazilian millers working at full capacity and insuring a continued export of Argentine wheat. The outlook is that during the year close to 300,000 tons of Argentine wheat will be shipped to Brazil.

MOVEMENT STARTS TO BOOM TRADE OF CHILE AND COLOMBIA

Commercial Association Is Formed at Valparaiso to Stimulate Shipping to Port of Buenaventura

CAUCA VALLEY BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)
VALPARAISO, Chile—Among the efforts to consolidate the relations between this country and Colombia, for reasons of international policy, there is a movement for stimulating trade between this port and Buenaventura, the principal Colombian port on the Pacific and terminus of the Cali railroad which taps the Cauca valley. A commercial association has been formed for that purpose, under the auspices of a local firm with Colombian affiliations, and an active pro-Chilean propaganda is understood to be under way in Cali and other centers of the Cauca valley and of Colombia generally, taking advantage of the present strained relations between the latter country and Peru.

Quoting an utterance of former President Mosquera of Colombia to former President Buelnes of Chile, that the Cauca valley can supply Chile with sugar under the best possible conditions, the association puts forward a program of which the salient features are the encouragement of the sugar cane industry in the Cauca valley and the organization for 1913 of an exposition of products and especially fruits grown in the two countries; also government support on the basis of a new treaty of commerce and the extension of a policy of commercial interchange to the republic of Ecuador.

The association is preparing to open a number of branches in Chile to handle Colombian products on consignment or otherwise and similar steps will be taken in Colombia for Chilean goods. It is proposed to stock the Cauca region and other parts of Colombia with Chilean and Argentine cattle, horses and sheep which, it is expected, will give the needed stimulus to the incipient cattle industry in the Cauca. Finally, a steamship line touching at the principal Chilean, Ecuadorian and Colombian and Panama ports is to complete the scheme, the desired treaty of commerce to include special clauses for the facilitation of its establishment.

It is thought here that one of the immediate effects of the completion of the Panama canal will be the opening up of Colombia and especially of its rich Pacific regions, notably the Cauca valley, by the new Cali railroad which is almost finished, and while the present movement for closer trade relation appears to proceed from Colombia, the plan is beginning to arouse interest in this port and in the capital. Aside from political considerations into which the chronic conflict between Chile and Peru enters largely, the idea of importing from Colombia the products which Chile now gets from Peru and among which figure large quantities of sugar, crude petroleum, cotton seed, rice and vegetables, appeals to the Chileans as opening at the same time a profitable field for Chilean enterprise and a growing market for Chilean products.

PARAGUAY TO GET SPANISH COWBOYS

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The director of the Paraguay Cattle Company, organized in the United States with a capital of \$1,500,000 in gold, is expected to arrive here shortly from Cherbourg. He is bringing with him some 20 Spanish-speaking cowboys to act as leaders to 500 Paraguayan boys. The company owns over 4,000,000 acres of grazing land which it expects to stock with 100,000 head at the start. The company has been formed to export meat to England and France.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The government has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of wireless stations along the coast and compelling all steamers touching Argentine ports to carry a complete wireless outfit. The appropriation asked is \$600,000 Argentine currency.

SAN JOSE, C. R.—Steps are being taken to carry out the recent provision made by the government for supplying water by means of windmills to the districts of Santa Rosa, Huacac, Portogolpe, Tempate and Arenas de Santa Cruz, Corralillo de Nicoya, San Blas and others. The windmills are to be ordered and the installation works begun shortly.

SANTIAGO, Chile—The government has ordered the study of a new trans-andine railroad, to connect Chile with the Argentine railroad of Bahia Blanca, via Neuquen and Villarica.

FASTNESSES OF ORIENTE PROVINCE, CUBA, ARE GIVING WAY TO INDUSTRY

Indications Are That Greatest Future Development of the Island Will Take Place in This Region, Says Writer

RAILROAD IS AN AID

Recent insurrectionary movements in Cuba drew attention to American interests there through their appeal to the government at Washington for protection. This has special application to the industries in Oriente province because that sparsely settled but rich region has always offered admirable hiding places for rebel bands. The following, written for the Monitor by Mr. Lindsay, gives an idea of the natural wealth of Oriente and the development that is taking place.

By FORBES LINDSAY

ORIENTE PROVINCE, or Santiago de Cuba as the Spaniards called it, has ever been famous for the guerrilla warfare in its fastnesses, which is bringing it once more into focus, for this province, comprising the eastern section of the island, is almost entirely occupied by mountain groups and deeply dissected plateaus. It is traversed in several directions by a railroad and has excellent highways connecting important centers, but the greater part of its area is sparsely inhabited and accessible only over rough trails.

In recent years, Oriente has been the scene of marked industrial advance and there is every indication that the greatest future development of the island will take place within its limits. The extension of the Cuba railroad to Manzanillo, in the south of the province, to Santiago and Guantanamo in the east, and to Antilla in the north, has opened this extremely rich region to settlement, and has encouraged the investment of capital.

If we except the improvements which have been directly effected by the Cuba railroad, American money and enterprise

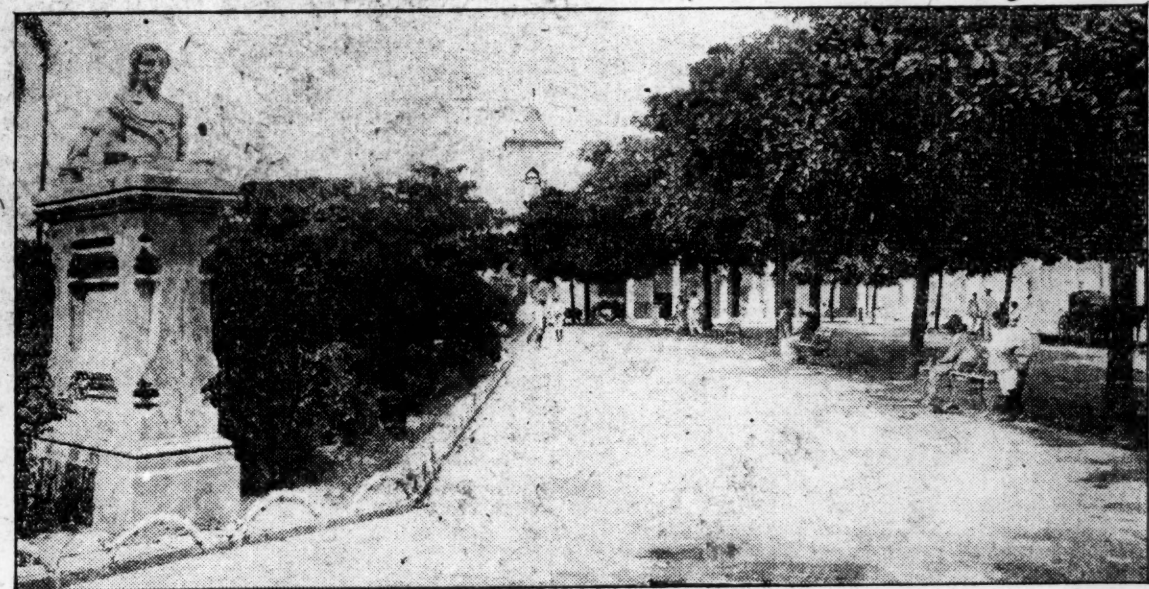


Street view, Santiago de Cuba, one of the cities of Oriente province feeling the general prosperity

are almost exclusively responsible for the great industrial expansion in this part of the island. Upwards of \$20,000,000 have been invested by American corporations in the iron-ore mines of Oriente. The first shipment of this mineral was made by the Juragua Iron Company, a Philadelphia concern, in 1884. This amounted to 25,000 tons. Last year the production exceeded 1,000,000 tons, approximately \$5,000,000 in value. It is probable that the manganese and copper mines in Oriente owned by Americans represent a value of \$10,000,000. A few years ago the Bethlehem Steel Company acquired a deposit of iron ore within 12 miles of Santiago, covering about 900 acres and said to contain 75,000,000 tons. The largest operation of this kind in Cuba, and one of the largest in the world, is that of the Spanish-American Company at Felton, in the Nipe bay district. This is a comparatively recent development, but the same company has operated a mine at Daiquiri for many years.

On its lower levels, the province contains some of the most fertile lands in

the island, upon which extensive agricultural operations have been instituted in late years. Several of the largest sugar plantations in Cuba are to be found in the valley of Guantanamo. The Nipe bay district is the seat of the greatest progress being made in the island today. All the country round about this splendid harbor is under cultivation. The development is due to five great corporations, of which four are American; the fifth, the Cuba railroad, being operated by British capital. This last corporation has created the model town of Antilla, with its extensive docks and warehouses, anticipating a growth of trade which it is confidently expected that the next decade will witness. At Preston, the Nipe Bay Company, a corporation controlled by the United Fruit Company, operates a sugar plantation of more than 100,000 acres. In connection with this, is conducted the most up-to-date sugar factory in the world, having a consumption of 5000 tons of cane daily. Between Dums and Banes the same company has another large cane tract.



Plaza at Manzanillo, in the southern part of the Cuban province of Oriente. The city is reached over an extension of the Cuba railroad

COLOMBIA ORDERS MILITARY SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—Acting on preceding resolutions the government has finally decreed compulsory military service, the first contingent to number 3000 men. The decree consists of eight articles, dealing with the distribution of the troops, duration of service, organization, recruiting, pay and other points.

The measure is hailed as a departure that is absolutely necessary for the proper defense of the country and as the natural outcome of the military reform carried out since the Reyes regime, with the help of distinguished Chilean officers.

CHANGE IN ARMS OF EL SALVADOR

(Special to the Monitor)
EL SALVADOR, C. A.—Some interesting modifications were made in the national coat of arms by recent decree. The arms of El Salvador will henceforth be an equilateral triangle, with the five volcanoes rising from the sea at its base and a rainbow and a liberty cap in the upper part, with the national date "15 de Septiembre de 1821" in a semicircle between the rays. Around the triangle there will be the legend "Republica del Salvador en la America Central" and at the base the words "Dios, Union y Libertad."

COMMENT FOLLOWS REFUSAL OF HONORS BY PRESIDENT GOMEZ

(Special to the Monitor)
CARACAS, Venezuela—Much comment of diverse kinds is made in this republic and its neighbors on the letter recently written by President Gomez to the president of the chamber of deputies, deprecating the proposal of bestowing on him officially the name of Founder of Venezuela's Peace (Fundador de la Paz en Venezuela).

Thanking the deputies for their intention of honoring him the President nevertheless feels that he would contravene the constitution by accepting an official title not provided for in the latter. He adds that when he took the reins of government in December, 1908, to bring the country out of civil war and anarchy his motives were those of patriotism pure and simple, with no taint of personal ambition.

He declares himself satisfied with the contemplation of the results of his work, that is the order, progress and prosperity of the fatherland, and he asks nothing more than the cooperation of all.

ELECTRIC PLANT PROJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—A company is being formed for the purpose of erecting an electric plant in Tocaima, a well known town near here, to supply the town with light, power and drinking water.

PROPOSED MILITARY CHANGES FOR BRAZIL CAUSING DISCUSSION

Divergent Opinions Regarding Relations with Argentine Make Reforms Urged of Interest

COMPULSION IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—In view of the widely divergent opinions both of the public and the press concerning the possibility of a permanent understanding with the Argentine Republic, the military reform project elaborated by the late minister of war is to the fore in public discussion.

When Gen. Mena Barreto resigned last April he turned over to his successor in the war office, Gen. Vespasiano de Albuquerque, with especially warm recommendations, his project of a new military law providing for some very important changes. As the most striking of these is regarded the introduction of compulsory military service instead of the system of recruiting by drawing lots, and further the formation of a first line that is the active army and its reserve and a second line, the national guard and its reserve, the reserve of the first line to be formed from the active troops, and the militia of the various states.

The total forces on a war footing, according to this project, should come up to 235,000, viz., 30,000 troops of the first line, with a reserve of 80,000 between militia and other auxiliary forces; total 110,000, and 125,000 of the second line, that is national guardsmen. Service in the army is to extend to all Brazilians between the ages of 21 and 44, and in the second between 24 and 30.

Special attention is given in the project to artillery questions hitherto inadequately provided for according to Gen. Mena Barreto's opinion. It comprises the formation of two regiments of mounted artillery, four independent mountain artillery corps, one battalion of coast and fort artillery of two batteries, one independent corps of three batteries and three independent batteries.

While there is a strong current of anti-militarist tendency throughout the republic, there are influential sections, notably in the south, where military preparedness for complications with Argentina is regarded as the only possible policy of the central government.

ARGENTINE COTTON FOR SPAIN RECEIVES AID OF KING ALFONSO

(Special to the Monitor)
ROSARIO, A. R.—Advice received from Madrid speak of the audience given by King Alfonso to Dr. Pont of the Casa de America (American house) of Barcelona, an institute founded for the consolidation of relations, commercial and political, between Spanish-America and the mother country.

The King was especially interested in the revival of cotton culture in the Argentine and its prospects and expressed himself as eager to lend his cooperation to the efforts of the institute to introduce Argentine cotton into Spain.

The commercial relations between the two countries were discussed and Dr. Pont informed the King of his plan to start for the Argentine next September with the object of submitting to the President a number of samples of cloth and studying the best way of developing the cotton industry in the Argentine Republic.

FLIGHT PLANNED TO MONTEVIDEO

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Preparations are going ahead for an aeroplane flight from Salto, on the Uruguay river, to this capital, a distance of about 300 miles. A prize of 5000 pesos is to be offered to the Aviator Cattaneo, by the government and the sporting societies of this capital, Salto, Paysandu, Mercedes and Fray Bentos.

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tant woman wishes employ-
ment; any kind of work. A.
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ton. 20
WOMAN—450. Institution
experience. Act as at-
tendant, or substitute in stores;
best references. MRS. WM.
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15
NANT—graduate, trained, desiring
regular work during summer,
care of infants or young adults.
MISS AGATHA MACCORMAC,
Brimson, 1213 Beacon st., Brook-
line. 22
COMPANION, experienced
in people; city or suburbs;
refined, sensible, well educated.
NELLIE R. GORHAM, 16
Belknap st., Boston. Tel. B. 15.
22
Tactful young woman
with adult or child; cap-
able instituting housework;
cooking; references. OEOPIA
Draper av., Arlington, Mass.; 17
(English, Protestant) de-
sirous of infant; \$10 week; refer-
ences. STEVENS DIRECTORY, 120
Boston; tel. 1208 OX.
Irish, wishes posi-
tion. DEARBORN, 2 Central av.,
Mass. 28
Refined, educated Pro-
testant woman wishes position to
care 4 children, or for elderly
lady, teaching or computer work.
OWEN, care Mrs. E. M. Avery,
Boston, Office 35. 20
WOMAN'S position wanted by au-
tent Protestant woman for no
heavy work; best references.
E. J. P. P. BUREAU, 133 Boyl-
ston St., Cambridge, Mass. 20
COMPANION, experienced
in people; good cook; suburbs;
good reference, pucker, refined;
best references. NELLIE
1-90 84 Botolph st., Boston.
14-13
Saleslady—Position want-
ing, having over a year's experience;
reference furnished. MAIRIE
197 Dorchester st., South Bos-
ton. 13
Typewriter and stenographer de-
sires; capable and trustworthy;
EMP. AGENCY, CONN. N. H. 15
Experienced female, desir-
ing of taking charge of books,
and closing small trial balance,
or good office work; suburbs;
unfurnished. LILIA A. CARTER,
st., Dorchester, Mass. 16
Ellen Young—Woman (Ameri-
can) desires permanent positi-
on, clerical or assistant; 12
years' experience, yearend, re-
ferences. HITTING, 344 Cambridge st.,
Mass. 18
American girl wants
bookkeeper, cashier or clerk;
best references. E. L. PAIGE,
Lowell, Mass. 18
**And salesgirl, millinery, suit-
able city.** \$100; good appear-
ance. STATE FREE EMP. OF-
fice charged, 8 Kneeland
Ox. 2060. 13
**(residence Cambridge),
reputation 7481** State Free Em-
ployment Office (no fees charged), 8 Kneel-
don st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
Experienced woman desires
office, cleaning or work by
MARY MOORE, 605 Shawmut av.,
Boston. 17
Young lady desires position
clerk to learn and has knowl-
edge of penmanship. R. M. ANDERSON,
Stoughton st., Roslindale, Boston. 16
Woman wishes employment,
dressing or collecting. MRS.
DODDRICH, 922 Madison st.,
Boston. 20
Young lady, refined, well
educated pennian, wishes clerical po-
sition. Typewriting and stenography
taught. Address RUTH MABIE,
shard av., Roslindale, Boston. 18
Single resident single resi-
dent, 3, 86-87, mention 7490. STATE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
Single resident single resi-
dent, 3, 86-87, mention 7490. STATE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
Private exchange operator
desires Jeannia Plinn, 88-
89, 7428, STATION, 132 Maine
st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
Attendant—Lady ex-
perience of elderly people and
special care, wishes position.
F. S. Appleton st., Boston. 18
**Position wanted in pri-
vate companion, attendant or**
best references. MISS
SWEET, 2 Westland av., Cam-
bridge. Tel. R. B. 2187. 22
Position wanted by competent
references. MISS MARY C. COLEMAN,
to MISS MCCREHAN, Emp.
Massachusetts ave., cor. Boyl-
ston. 13
Woman wants place as cook in
family at seashore where second
day; good references or will go
to washing at seashore by the
HA J. COLEMAN, 140 North
Roxbury Mass. 19
D SECOND—Two capable girls
together; can furnish ex-
perience. MERCANTILE Emp.
Massachusetts ave., Cor. Boyl-
ston. Tel. 2994-W. 17
Capable woman wishes position
mainly factory, best refer-
ences. MRS. A. M. HAVEN, 164
Chelsea, Mass. 18
SECOND MAID—Cook, good
second hand, young and strong;
wishes positions. MISS BAG-
GLEY, OFFICE, room 2, 36 Boylston
st., Boston. 20
Position wanted by Nova Scotia
shore or country. APPOINTMENT
OFFICE, 132 Maine st., Cam-
bridge. Tel. R. B. 2187. 22
Waitress, thoroughly
experiences position; best references.
EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boyl-
ston, rm. 2. 13
COMMODATOR wants posi-
tion suitable family at seashore;
second maid is kept; 87 week.
EMP. BUREAU, 133 Boyl-
ston, rm. 2, Cambridge, Mass. 20
Experienced, wishes
position. MISS MABEL MERRILL, 553
Boston. 22
Worker wants employment;
after dinner and finisher, to
make day; 82. Address MRS. L.
Box 38, P. O. Box 132, Maine.
Housekeeper wants any
that can be done during spare
time. MARY D. WELLES, 173
Hartford, Conn. 17
Work wanted two days
dry work or cleaning. MRS.
MARTIN, 429 Howard st.,
Mass. 17
Neat young colored
woman seeks employment by
JOSEPHINE COTTELL, 13
Boston. 13
Wishes position in country
vacation place as mother
and daughter. ETHEL WERDON, 11
Danaford Place, Miss. 11
Girl wanted to do letter
writing. REQUE, 389 Main st., Spring-
field. 22
LAYERS, experienced,
only letter. SAUF, 389 Main st., Springfield.
13
SS, sewing, French, German,
etc. 2 years' normal training,
high school abroad, desires pos-
sible. THONIE FORTNEY, 28
Appleton Assn., 28 Appleton st.,
Boston. 17
With girl (6)
concerned. HAUSER, 28
Appleton Assn., 28 Appleton st.,
Boston. 17

SCHOOLS' EXPENSES INCREASE \$288,293 IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Increase in public school expenditures for the first six months of the present year of \$288,293.21 over the corresponding period of last year was the gist of the report presented by business agent Keough at the meeting of the school committee Monday evening.

Disbursements of the first half of this year amounted to \$2,564,000.52, which leaves a balance of \$2,171,476.45 for the expenses of the remainder of the year.

It was voted to grant the request of Chairman Peabody of the park commission, who asked for the services of Nathaniel J. Young. Mr. Young will organize a corps of playground leaders and will have charge of the activities on the larger playgrounds.

Among the promotions were those of Jacob Lehman from assistant in German to junior master of the Girls' Latin school; Charles E. Simpson from instructor in the commercial branches to junior master of the East Boston high school; Edward J. Carroll from assistant to sub-master in the Lawrence district; and Eugene H. Dorr from assistant in the Lewis district to sub-master in the Mary Lyons district.

Notice was sent to the board of assessors informing them that the board had appropriated \$5,556,076.07 for the erection and maintenance of new buildings for the present fiscal year.

Business agent Keough reported that he had estimated the cost of supplying pupils with paper towels to be \$8362 for the first year.

STATE OPPOSES HARVARD'S SALE OF BUSSEY LAND

James M. Swift, attorney general, on behalf of the state, has filed an objection to the petition of the president and fellows of Harvard College for leave to sell the tract of land, containing more than 5,000,000 square feet, situated on both sides of Washington street, between Forest Hills and Roslindale, which the college acquired under the will of Benjamin Bussey in 1842.

The college authorities think the property should be sold and the proceeds applied to support the Bussey Institution, instead of allowing the estate to remain undeveloped.

The state takes the position that the will created a public charitable trust which should be administered for charitable purposes, and that since it appeared definitely from the terms of the will in what manner the trust was to be administered, the burden is upon the petitioners to show that by a change of circumstances or otherwise it has become impracticable to execute the trust in the manner provided by the testator.

GERMANS GREET AMERICAN SHOTS

NEW YORK—A Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, message to the New York Times says that the riflemen attending the national shooting tournament welcomed a detachment of visiting American riflemen. Dr. Friedleben, the chairman of the festival committee, greeted the visitors, and Judge Zeller of New York responded, emphasizing the sincere wish, not only of German-Americans but of all Americans, for friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

At the inaugural dinner Prince Henry of Prussia, who was the principal speaker, expressed his special pleasure at the visit of the Americans.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George H. Folger, assistant general superintendent Boston & Maine road, left North station in the private car No. 553 at 7 o'clock this morning for Portland, Me., where he will meet the Maine railway commissioners and in company with division superintendents inspect Boston & Maine property in Maine.

The Adams Express Company received at South station for Brighton delivery yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh draft horses routed over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

The private Pullman car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Wick and party, will pass through Boston tonight en route from Prides Crossing, Mass., to New London, Conn., over the Mellen lines.

The Boston & Albany road is moving 850 cars of freight east from Albany terminal daily, which is considerable above normal for this time of year.

The operating department of the New Haven road will handle tonight Downie & Wheeler's circus from Norwood to Quincy, Mass., via South Boston, using one crew for the train of 13 cars.

Baggage at North and South stations which has fallen off the past week took a decided jump yesterday, all available space being occupied by city and through vacation trunks.

The Boston & Maine road is operating a through milk car service between Eagle Bridge and West Lynn for H. P. Hood & Sons.

MUNICH DIRECTOR FOR NEW YORK
NEW YORK—Richard Trunk, a director of a singing society in Munich, has been selected as the director of the New York Arion Society, says a New York Herald message.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MAJESTIC THEATER

Miss Nance O'Neill, supported by the Lindsay Morison Stock Company, opened her engagement at the Majestic theater yesterday with two performances of Herman Suderman's drama, "The Fires of St. John." The cast:

Mr. Brauer Edward Nannery
Mrs. Brauer Rose Morison
Gertrude Jane Marbury
George Von Harten Howell Hansel
Gypsy Woman Edna Oliver
Haffner Wyrley Birch
Mr. Paul James S. Barrett
Katie Frances Woodbury
Marikka Nance O'Neill

Miss O'Neill's presence with the company was the only reason for reviving this unwholesome, unpleasant drama. The star has plenty of decadent European material upon which to exercise her histrionic virtuosity, and Mr. Hansel reveals fully his powers in this distressing spectacle of uncontrolled humanity. The others did more than justice to their roles.

Miss O'Neill was applauded loudly and showered with flowers. She and Mr. Morison voiced their thanks. Next week, "Leah the Forsaken" or "Magda."

B. F. KEITH'S
The Meistersingers continue a feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's theater, whatever the changes in the surrounding entertainment. "Camp Harmony" makes an agreeable, cool-looking setting to gaze at while the group of 12 finely trained singers warble comic and sentimental solos and choruses. It is good to hear the union of the basses, baritones and tenors in such songs as Offenbach's "Beauties Night" and the evergreen "Old Black Joe."

Miss Rita Gould, a popular singer with a good style, pleased with her new ditties and dazzling repertory of gowns. Lida McMillan and company amused with a bright domestic farce. Wheeler Earl and Vera Curtis in a hotel lobby sketch got fun out of a battle of wits between a drummer and a typist.

Others are Les Copeland, minstrel; Muriel and Harris, singers and dancers; Walter and Lester, grotesque "magicians"; Parelle sisters, gymnasts.

NORUMBEGA VAUDEVILLE
The Hiatts in a novel comedy musical are the feature of the afternoon and evening vaudeville performances at Norumbega open air auditorium this week. Others who entertain are: Homer Barnett, baritone; Winkler-Kross trio, comedy sketch; Voyarras, revolving globe performer; the "Four Butterflies," English dancing girls; new motion pictures. Rustic features of the park at the height of the season's attractions.

BIJOU THEATER
Owing to changes in the cast, necessitating through rehearsals, performances at the Bijou of the operetta of "Old Louisiana" have been suspended until next Monday. "An Artist's Joke," "A Geisha's Love Story," "A Bunch of Violets" and Patches weekly news are on the program of the photo plays. There is also vocal and instrumental music.

HERE AND THERE
Miss Nance O'Neill appeared in Suderman's "The Fires of St. John" Monday, with the Morison Stock Company, at the Majestic theater, beginning a repertoire engagement.

H. B. Warner is to have a new play this coming season.

Alice Lloyd, William Rock, Maude Fulton, Louis Mann, Eddie Foy, Tom McNaughton and Lionel Walsh appeared Monday evening at the one hundredth New York performance of "The Rose Maid."

Louis N. Parker has written a drama about Sir Francis Drake and Queen Elizabeth.

Mme. Simone is to act an Arab girl in a new Parisian play called "L'Occident."

George Arliss may act "Disraeli" in London next year.

At a little Parisian playhouse, La Theatre Moderne, a novel performance is given by the Tanagra Company. The adult performers, by means of a series of mirrors, are made to appear only 12 inches high. The lines are spoken in childish silvery voices, and the whole has a fairy-like quality, according to the New York Telegraph's Paris correspondent.

PLYMOUTH W. C. T. U. MEETS
ARINGTON, Mass.—Plymouth county W. C. T. U. is holding its annual outing at Island Grove today, Tuesday. After a business meeting, Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, state president, will deliver an address.

FAMILY CLIPPERS REPLACING ITINERANT BARBER IN CHINA

WASHINGTON—Queue cutting consequent to the recent revolution in China has revolutionized the barber business in that country, according to advices received from American consular officers. Barber shops were the exception rather than the rule in the China of the old days, itinerant barbers attending their customers' wants in the streets or in the customers' homes. Since the revolution there has been a tendency to do away with the barber altogether and make every family its own barber. Thus a large number of families have purchased hair clippers, which seem to be regarded as the only essential to hair cutting. Head shaving having ceased, and home hair cutting having to a considerable degree taken its place, the consular officers believe there may be created in China "a very limited demand for razors."

MR. ROOT SPEAKS IN SENATE IN FAVOR OF BRITISH CANAL VIEW

AUSTRALIA JOINS ENGLAND IN PROTEST ON PROPOSED CANAL TERMS

(By the United Press)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aug.—Premier Fisher announced today that Australia joins England in protesting against the terms under which it is proposed to open the Panama canal. He said Australians will consider it a distinct discrimination in America's favor if tolls are related to American ships alone.

WASHINGTON—Support of Great Britain's protest that the United States has no right, under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to pass its own coastwise vessels free through the Panama canal while it collects tolls from other nations' ships, was emphatically voiced in the Senate Monday.

Senators Burton of Ohio and Root of New York outlined the ground upon which the enemies of free American ships will make their contest.

Both declared Great Britain had surrendered important rights at Panama, held under the former Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for the pledge of "equal treatment" to all ships, given by the United States in the existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The controversy hinges on the question of whether the United States in its pledge to treat the ships of "all nations" equally, meant to include vessels owned by its own citizens.

Senator Root unreservedly declared that The Hague court would be called upon to settle the issue if the United States passed the bill with the free provision, which he characterized as "unjustifiable discrimination" against other nations.

A decision against the United States by The Hague court, he said, would undoubtedly involve this country in the repayment of millions of dollars to the owners of foreign ships, which might have been taken in as tolls at the canal.

The British argumentative statement probably will be submitted by President Taft to Congress, perhaps accompanied by a special message.

DAMAGED COTTON MAY BE REFUSED

NEW YORK—Conference to solve the question that has arisen over the refusal of steamship lines operating out of Atlantic and Gulf ports to accept "country damaged" cotton for shipment after Sept. 1, which is virtually a demand that cotton be better baled, was held here on Monday by 150 men representing all the interests affected.

The conference appointed a subcommittee to consider the questions and report to the conference this afternoon. The steamship lines assert they have been required to pay many claims on cotton which they assert was damaged before reaching their hands. In order to protect themselves the lines decided to decline to accept such cotton after Sept. 1.

INDIAN RELICS FOUND IN MAINE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—C. A. Perkins of Wakefield, one of the department of archaeology of Phillips Andover Academy, is with Prof. Warren L. Moorehead and six students of the academy at Allamoose lake, Orland, Me. He reports that the most valuable Indian relics yet found there have been unearthed. The collection thus far comprises over 250 specimens of gouges, chisels, axes and spear-heads and ornaments of stone, some of the pieces being very rare. The party will remain until September.

NAME OF JUDGE DODGE REFERRED

WASHINGTON—The nomination of Justice Dodge of Massachusetts, to be United States circuit judge, was referred to a sub-committee for examination and report Monday. This sub-committee is composed of Senators Sutherland of Utah, Borah of Idaho and Culberson of Texas, all members of the judiciary committee. This action was taken in the usual Senate routine of confirming a nomination of a United States judge.

MISSIONARIES JOIN IN A FIELD DAY

EAST NORTHFIELD—Four denominational camps, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian, are taking part today in a field meet in connection with the conference of women's foreign missionary societies at Northfield.

Work in China was discussed Monday, when Chinese missionaries and Dr. Li Bi Cu of Newchang, Mrs. Mei and Miss Nei of Kewking gave an exhibition on the work.

TOWN TO BEAUTIFY RIVER

LIMA, O.—A project which in its realization will mean the expenditure of millions has been launched here by the city council. The proposal means the complete beautification of the Ottawa river throughout its course within the city limits. The river bed is to be straightened, and Lima's entire water front altered. Rock-lined bottoms will be blasted and the stream will be converted into a pretty inland park lined waterway.

Classified Advertisements

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REAL ESTATE

FOR INVESTMENT

FOR SALE—3-family house, 91 Essex st., Malden, 5 rooms and bath each floor, set tubs, furnace, concrete cellar; would exchange for small farm near Boston. Address J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—On South st. in the city of Auburn, N. Y., one of the finest combined city and country homes in central New York; fifteen rooms, with all modern conveniences, electric lights and city water; 12 acres of land, commodious barn, garage, etc., all in excellent condition. One mile from center of city; immediate sale desired for business reasons. Write or enquire of MRS. E. S. AKIN, 172 SOUTH STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

SMALL FARMS (1 to 10 acres); chickens, ducks, dairy, vegetables, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits; good profits and beautiful homes in an unexcelled climate; easy payments. For particulars address: MRS. T. KING, KINGSTON, CALIF.

RICHMOND LOTS
Two choice lots on corner business street; good investment; no brokers. R. S. N. E. McKISSICK, Santa Rosa, Cal. R.D.5.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE OR RENT
On attractive terms, large brick house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; lot 100x300 feet; 5 minutes from business center. Elmhurst, N. Y. Address N. B. PAYNE, 31 West 74th st., New York City.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

220 AUDUBON AVE. (70th st.)—Room to let on Washington Heights, light and pleasant, elevator, telephone; meals if desired; private family. CHIEF, CHIEF.

LADY having beautiful, cool apartment near Riverside would let attractive rooms; tourists, permanent guests; board optional; home comforts. JANZEN, 220 W. 105th st., EAST 36TH ST., 163—Comfortably furnished rooms to rent; central location; transients accommodated. MRS. TURNER.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

BUSINESS WOMAN will share her attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 120 W. 104th st.

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WANTED—Few boarders on farm in N. H.; beautiful scenery; near several lakes; short distance from Lake Winnepesaukee; \$7 per week; reduction for 2 in a room. Address: MRS. WALTER SMITH, Meredith, N. H., R. F. D. No. 1.

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ROOMS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Furnished room in modern apartment on quiet residential street; near trolley; breakfast and lunch if desired; home privileges; only ladies; references. Address: S. J. Monitor Office; Tel. 2065-M, Springfield, Mass.

ST. STEPHAN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 3274-R.

WEST CONCORD ST., 139—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; summer prices; tel.

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2c Each—Sharpened—2c Each
Any blade sharpened; guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

WANTED

A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 23, 1908, any edition, for an historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

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If you want to know about the pulling powers of The Monitor's advertising columns, ask the man who has used The Monitor. The best argument in favor of our paper is the fact that our advertisers stay with us. They wouldn't do this if they were not getting the business.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REA ESTATE NEWS

The Newburyport Cents Savings Bank has taken the improved estate located 115 Mort street, near St. Mary's street, 1 Bay. Charles J. Johnston sold the property to Annie E. Brown who recd. It consists of a 3-story well building and 2817 square feet of land assessed for \$16,500 and the land is \$5000 of this amount.

NORTH AND SOUND SALES. Giovanni Puopolo wife have invested in a three-story basement brick house located on place, near Charter street, North. The lot contains 949 square feet for \$2400 and the entire assessment is \$6400. Antoni De Angelis has deeded.

The four story brick and 1012 square feet of ground at 1 May place, off Nassau street, has been purchased by F. C. Benjamin from Meyer Berman. Property is assessed for \$3100 which includes \$1800 on the land.

DORCHESTER AROXBURY

The Edison Electric Lighting Company of Boston has leased from the John Broderick estate buildings known as 1207 and 1209 Massachusetts avenue, corner of 5 street, Dorchester. The deal includes 277 square feet of land, assessed for \$2400 and \$5100 additional for buildings and \$5100 on improvement. The price paid was \$16,000.

Clara Rapoport is the owner of the frame stores and agents located 2 to 10 Wayland street, Magnolia street, Dorchester. She has assessed on a basis \$600, divided \$5000 on improvement \$1600 on land. Harris Wolfe was owner.

Royal S. Wentworth just placed a deed upon record showing 498 Adams street, corner of Morton street, from Fred J. Wood. It is a land area of 5549 square feet and land for \$1500 on which is a frame dwelling assessed for 1 more.

Ellen O'Hea is the owner of the 2 1/2-story double fronted at 13 and 15 Rockville parlor Walnut avenue, Roxbury. The Parker estate and another convey title, deed coming through James J. O'Hea. The land contains 3080 square feet and is valued at \$1500, being part of the assessment of \$5000.

Final papers went record today from the Eliot Five Cavings Bank to Patrick Burke, for sale of two 2 1/2-story frame dwellings, 15 Heath street, Walden street, Roxbury. The deeds extend through to Menden at containing 6559 square feet and value taxes at \$1300, the entire assessment \$4700.

EAST BOSTON AND SH BOSTON

Through the office of Mrs. O. McManey, broker, Ellen J. Pitt has sold her frame stores and mens situated 190 and 192 Chestnut, also corner 237 Marion street, Boston. Annie Gottlieb was the owner, who sold to Bernard Rane. It is a land area of 7500 square feet and is valued at \$1400, the entire assessment \$4700.

Samuel W. Johnson, prominent builder of South Boston closed a deal with Charles E. Co et al. for a large tract of vacant land fronting on Columbia road, 1 st and East Ninth street, containing 36 square feet assessed for \$20,200.

ENDEAVORE FOUND MUM, DEDICATED BELL

SAGAMORE BEACH.—At the Christian Endeavor Inte, which closed last night here, the Christian Endeavor Museum was opened. This museum occupies four rooms in an old farmhouse belonging to Rev. Francis E. Clark. The house is one of the oldest on Cape Cod, and is dated back to the seventeenth century.

In the museum are objects Christian Endeavor interest which Clark has collected in his five journeys to the world and his many visits to Europe, South America and Australia. Here are scores of banners and hats of convention badges, the historical which have been used in national world's Christian Endeavor convens, some 40 canes which have been pted to Dr. Clark, portraits and mementos of all sorts, besides autographs about the society from President, former Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and many others.

Another event of the evening was the dedication of a Japanese bell, which Dr. Clark presents the Sagamore Beach colony. It is under a Japanese pagoda, erected the Colony Club on the post-office grounds.

This Christian Endeavor Inte was the most successful and ly attended of any ever held in Massachusetts. More than 200 delegates were sent, representing Christian Endeavors in all parts of the state, whooped the movement to be very strong.

WYOMING PLED INTO DEEPATER

WILMINGTON, Del.—A dozen tugs worked several hours managed to pull the new battleship into deep water from the mud in the Delaware river where she rested all night and she continued her voyage. She will have her speed trials off the Maine coast tomorrow.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Samuel T. Morse, to Frances R. Morse, 10 Marlborough st.; d. \$1.
Mary L. Elliot et al. to Henry L. Morse, 10 Marlborough st.; d. \$1.
Meyer Berman, to Frank C. Benjamin, May pl.; d. \$1.
City of Boston, to Boston Elevated Ry. Co.; rel.; \$750.
Charles J. Johnston to Annie E. Brown, Mountfort st. and B. & A. R. R. rel.; \$1.
Annie E. Brown to Newburyport City Savings Bank, Mountfort st. and B. & A. R. R. rel.; \$1.
Antonio De Angelis to Giovanni Puopolo et ux, Phipps pl.; w. \$1.
Edward Davis et al. to Summer Draper, Commonwealth and Brookline avs.; q. \$1.
Lillian T. Nutting to Bernard Davis et al., Bay State rd.; 5 lots; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Mary R. Lindsay to John H. McCaffrey, Fifth st.; q. \$1.
John H. McCaffrey et al. to Samuel W. Johnson, E. Ninth and L. sts. and Columbia rd.; d. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Ellen J. Bennett to Annie Gottlieb, Chelsea and Marion sts.; w. \$1.
Annie Gottlieb to Bernard Rane, Chelsea and Marion sts.; w. \$1.
Dora Schlager to Emma L. Thurston, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.
George J. Thurston to Clara Rapoport, Bennington st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Harriet P. White et al. to James T. Martin, Cliff st.; w. \$1.
Elliot Five Cavings Bank to Patrick Burke, Heath av. and Menden st.; q. \$1.
Jacob Moskowitz to Charles Schmidt et ux, Dale and Milk sts.; q. \$1.
E. Cohen, mizeg, to Mary E. McDonough Longwood av.; d. \$2500.
Mary E. McDonough to Max Rabinowitz, Longwood av.; d. \$4000.

Caroline W. Nichols to James J. Sullivan, Rockville pk.; d. \$200.
Thomas Parker et al. to James J. Sullivan, Rockville pk.; d. \$200.
James J. Sullivan to Ellen O'Hea, Rockville pk.; d. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Harris Wolfe to Clara Rapoport, Magnolia and Wayland sts.; q. \$1.
Annie W. Whidden to Stephen H. Whidden, Westmoreland st.; rel.; \$1.
Tunisian to John Little et al., Draper st.; q. \$1.
John P. Curley to John W. Bailey, near Franklin st. from Franklin et.; w. \$1.
John Broderick et al. to Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, Clapp st. ext. and Massachusetts avs.; d. \$16,000.
Moody Land Trust to Catherine E. King et al.; 4 lots; w. \$1.
Alphonsine W. Delano et al. to Joseph H. States, Clapp st.; q. \$1.
Fred J. Wood to Royal S. Wentworth, Adams and Rosemont sts.; q. \$1.
John C. Coran et al. to Peter J. Donovan, River st.; rel.; \$1.
William D. McLaughlin to Peter J. Donovan, River st.; rel.; \$1.
Moody Land Trust to Julia E. Wilson, 3 lots; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Jacob W. Wilbur to Andrew S. MacLachlan, Cowing st.; w. \$1.
Fred Seaver et al. to Edward McCarthy, Jamaica st.; rel.; \$1.
Edward McCarthy to William J. Keane et ux, Pond and Orchard sts.; d. \$2500.
Same to Mary E. Keane et ux, Pond and Orchard sts.; d. \$2500.
Margaret McKeown to John J. McNulty, Woodland st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Ira W. Shapiro, mizeg, to Ira W. Shapiro, Fenwick st.; d. \$3000.
Same to Samuel Goldberg, Fenwick st.; d. \$3000.
Ira W. Shapiro to Samuel Goldberg, Fenwick st.; d. \$3000.

WINTHROP
John Booth to George J. Hutchinson, North and South avs.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Town of Revere to Guy H. Maynard, Franklin av.; rel.; \$1.
Guy H. Maynard to Maria S. Vesce, Franklin av.; rel.; \$1.
Ella J. Kennedy to Catherine F. Sullivan et al., Carleton st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the City of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Winthrop st., cor. Greenville st., ward 17; City of Boston; J. A. Schwenk; brick high school.
Parmenter st., 9A, ward 6; I. A. and A. C. Fatschewsky; P. A. Norcross; brick store.
Myrtle st., 119, ward 11; Rebecca Flinn, M. Kalm; brick store.

Commonwealth av., 1412, ward 25; Hyman Rossman; N. Douglass; brick tenement.
Main st., 246, cor. Phipps st., ward 5; Winthrop st. 60, ward 16; Wm. H. Hardy; wood dwelling.
Seaver st., 21, ward 21; M. P. Curley; wood dwelling.
R. A. Watson; wood dwelling.
Manthorn rd., 133, ward 23; H. A. Quill; 2nd fl. wood dwelling.
Stratford st., 3, ward 23; G. L. & W. J. Fisher; C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood tenement.

Floyd st., 50, 24, 28, 32, ward 24; William Hall, J. T. MacFarlane; wood dwelling.
Claxton st., 34, 38, 22, 24, ward 24; William Hall, J. T. MacFarlane; wood dwelling.
Milton st., 100, ward 24; Beatrice Stigler; wood dwelling.

Blue Hill av., 485A, ward 24; Clara C. Eckert; C. R. Beal; wood store.
River st., 1st ward 28; Frank H. Wheeler, W. E. Harding; wood dwelling.

KOREANS CLEAR U. S. MISSIONARIES

(By the United Press)

CHEFOO, China.—Reports from Tokio indicate that the allegations against the American missionaries in Korea have been refuted. From many of the 123 Koreans on trial at Seoul, charged with complicity in a plot to slay Count Terauchi, Japanese Governor-General, and regain Korea's independence, the police had received confessions that the missionaries sympathized with and aided the conspiracy. As soon as the cases came into open court the prisoners uniformly repudiated these confessions, declaring they made them under torture or threat of torture.

BIDS SAENGERBUND WELCOME

NEW YORK.—A Berlin special cable dispatch to the New York Sun states that the Saengerbund, which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary with a tour of Germany and Austria under the guidance of Frederick Albecke, were enthusiastically received in Berlin by the representatives of the municipality and the local singing societies. The latter, aided by the visitors, will give a concert at the Royal High School of Music today for the benefit of charity.

ENGINEERS PLEAD FOR MORE MONEY BEFORE ARBITRATION BOARD

NEW YORK.—Locomotive engineers are testifying today before an arbitration commission in the hearings through which representatives of 50 railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river and heads of their locomotive engineers' unions hope to reach a settlement of the differences which recently threatened to result in a strike.

The witnesses are being called by Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood, who finished outlining the case of the engineers this morning. They are testifying as to wages and working conditions.

The hearings began on Monday. Increased pay estimated at \$7,500,000 a year and better working conditions for engineers are involved.

Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor, presided. The other members of the commission are Charles R. van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Frederick Newton Judson, a lawyer of St. Louis; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Otto M. Eidlitz, a New York contractor; Deibel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and P. H. Morrissey, former president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, occupied the whole afternoon presenting the case of the men. He reviewed the differences between the railroads and the engineers and outlined the pressure that was brought to bear to have the controversy arbitrated.

Mr. Stone said the men based their claims chiefly upon two grounds, the responsibility of the engineers while on duty and the skill required of an engineer. He said that no matter how well a railroad is built and equipped, or how perfectly it is fitted with modern devices, it is upon the engineer the responsibility for the safety of trains falls.

MR. MINOT PRESENTS NEW PLAN TO WIDEN ST. JAMES AVENUE

Laurence Minot, one of the trustees of the Park Square property of the New Haven road, has submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald a new proposition for the widening of St. James avenue, which the mayor says he will submit to the street commissioners, although he would not say as to whether the city would undertake the proposition in its present financial condition. The mayor, however, thinks the widening of St. James avenue is a necessity. Mr. Minot, in addition to sending the proposition also sent a plan.

Mr. Minot's proposition is to widen St. James avenue from Berkeley street to Trinity place to 70 feet by taking on the south side of the thoroughfare a strip of 20 feet. As there is a 10-foot setback on the northern side of the street, this would practically result in making an 80-foot thoroughfare from Arlington to Trinity place.

In order to provide for suitable building lots on the south side of the street, it would be desirable for the city to make an expropriation between Berkeley and Clarendon streets. Mr. Minot says that although the city lost the opportunity to make its widening at a nominal cost when the Legislature refused to pass the bill last year, the present activities of the New Haven railroad, which is constructing an extension there and selling land in that district, offer the city another opportunity of widening the thoroughfare.

Arrived
Str Belmont, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Departed
Tug Vest, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.
Tug Prudence, Walls, Philadelphia twg bgs Chas F Pritchard and Horace A Allyn.
Tug Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, Weehawken twg bgs Passaic, Hawthorne and Stroudsburg.

Cleared
Str Carlisle, Crowley, Newburyport, Mass.
Schr Annie (Br), Doucette, Salmon River, N. S.
Schr Laura E. Melanson (Br), Melanson, Weymouth, N. S.

Str Admiral Schley, Jensen, Port Antonio.
Str A W Perry, (Br) Hawes, Halifax N. S., Hawkesbury C B and Charlotte P. E. I. by F. W. Bedell.
Str Quantico, Hillary, Philadelphia, by C. H. Maynard.

Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk, by the same.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, by Eastern S S Corp.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, by the same.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, by the same.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York, by the same.

Sailed
Tugs Vest, Lynn, to return with bge C R R of N J No 5, for Port Johnson; Onward to shift the bge J Carleton Hudson; to Saugus; E L Pillsbury, twg bge Langhorne, Lynn, and will return with bge Elk Garden.

SWAMPSCOTT GETS INSTRUCTOR
Merie G. Summers, coach of the Melrose high school, has been elected an instructor in history and commercial subjects at the Swampscott high school and will be athletic instructor at that school. He will leave Melrose on Sept. 1. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and Harvard law school.

MOLLA WINS AIR RACE
NEW YORK.—A Paris message to the New York Herald says that in the aero-plane race from Paris to Amiens and return Henri Molla was first and Bourgeois second. At the aviation fete in aid of the military aviation fund Gaston Oliveres fell and later passed away.

SHIPPING NEWS

Another large and valuable cargo of oriental merchandise arrived in port this afternoon on board the German steamer Birkenfels, Captain Von Freedom, from Calcutta and Colombo. The vessel left the former port May 29 and encountered favorable weather conditions all the way. Beneath the hatches of the Birkenfels was about 8000 tons of general freight, about one third of which will be discharged here and the rest taken to New York.

When the steamer Massachusetts of the Eastern Steamship Corporation fleet was off Nauset about 6 a. m. today, she sighted the two-masted schooner C. B. Clark flying her colors union down and with her mainboom and rigging missing. Capt. H. H. Crowell of the Massachusetts headed the steamer for the smaller vessel and was requested to send a tug. No explanation was given for the disabled condition of the schooner. The Clark was lumber laden and bound from Bangor, Me. to New York. She will probably be towed into Provincetown. The Massachusetts arrived here about 9.15 a. m. New York.

Although the quantity of fish was reduced considerably at T wharf today over the receipts of Monday, the rarity remains the same and a little of practically all kinds of fish was at the pier. Two swordfish, one mackerel, and four groundfish arrivals brought in the catch of the day. Dealers' prices advanced in accordance with the scarcity. Steak cod sold per hundredweight for \$8.25, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$5, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.75, pollock \$4 and swordfish for 10 cents per pound. Large mackerel sold for 38 cents each and medium brought 28. Arrivals: Steamer Crest Silveria 54,200, William A. Morse 17,400 and the Eva Avina 5300. The schooner Victor brought 6000 large and medium fresh mackerel caught off Cape Cod. The swordfish arrivals were the Manomet with 132 fish and the Motor with 101. The Silveria had one swordfish and 800 pounds of halibut besides her groundfish.

Reports from the Boston fish bureau state that the Port Clyde, Me., new cold storage plant was expected to open for fish today. The plant has a capacity for 600 barrels a day. The reports also stated that the seiners were finding blue-back herring in large numbers and a few shad, but no signs of mackerel were seen. The dogfish were reported numerous.

Towed here yesterday by the tug Mercury, the barkentine Kremlin, which was damaged by fire, will be repaired by the Richard T. Green Company. The cost of the repairing is estimated at \$14,000.

Captain Smith of the Laconia reported by wireless this afternoon that he expected to dock his vessel Wednesday noon. The Laconia was 712 miles east of Boston light Monday at 11 a. m.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
Str Belmont, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Departed
Tug Vest, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.
Tug Prudence, Walls, Philadelphia twg bgs Chas F Pritchard and Horace A Allyn.
Tug Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, Weehawken twg bgs Passaic, Hawthorne and Stroudsburg.

Cleared
Str Carlisle, Crowley, Newburyport, Mass.
Schr Annie (Br), Doucette, Salmon River, N. S.
Schr Laura E. Melanson (Br), Melanson, Weymouth, N. S.

Str Admiral Schley, Jensen, Port Antonio.
Str A W Perry, (Br) Hawes, Halifax N. S., Hawkesbury C B and Charlotte P. E. I. by F. W. Bedell.
Str Quantico, Hillary, Philadelphia, by C. H. Maynard.

Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk, by the same.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, by Eastern S S Corp.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, by the same.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, by the same.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York, by the same.

Sailed
Tugs Vest, Lynn, to return with bge C R R of N J No 5, for Port Johnson; Onward to shift the bge J Carleton Hudson; to Saugus; E L Pillsbury, twg bge Langhorne, Lynn, and will return with bge Elk Garden.

SWAMPSCOTT GETS INSTRUCTOR
Merie G. Summers, coach of the Melrose high school, has been elected an instructor in history and commercial subjects at the Swampscott high school and will be athletic instructor at that school. He will leave Melrose on Sept. 1. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and Harvard law school.

MOLLA WINS AIR RACE
NEW YORK.—A Paris message to the New York Herald says that in the aero-plane race from Paris to Amiens and return Henri Molla was first and Bourgeois second. At the aviation fete in aid of the military aviation fund Gaston Oliveres fell and later passed away.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

HULL.—Psd in, str Massachusetts, New York.
CHATHAM. July 16—Psd north, str Kershaw, Norfolk for Boston.

Psd south, tugs supposed Catwissa, twg bges Beechwood, Salem, Lincoln, and Nesaminy, Boston for Philadelphia; Joshua Love, twg bges Bessie, Salem for Sewalls Point, and Clara, Boston for Newport News; latter at 6 a. m.; supposed Carlisle, twg bges St Nicholas, Glendower, and Manatanyne, Boston for Philadelphia; Staples twg with three bges, probably the Concord, for Boston.

NORFOLK. July 15, Sld str Gloucester, Georges Creek, Baltimore, twg bge No 7, do via Portsmouth, tug Piedmont, twg bges Nos 14 and 23.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—July 15, Arrd tugs Cumberland, Baltimore, twg bges Number Seventeen and Twelve, latter for Parkers Flats; Georges Creek, twg bges Numbers Eight, Twenty-one and Seven, and proceeded with latter for Portland.

PORTLAND, Me. July 15—Arrd, tug Boston.

BANGOR. July 15, Sld from Port Point 7 p. m., tug Valley Forge, Philadelphia twg bges Herndon and Bear Ridge and Merriam, latter from Gardiner.

ROCKLAND. July 16, Arrd str Camden, Boston for Bangor and proceeded.

BEVERLY. July 16, In port str Ligonier, with bge Connaut, for Port Arthur, to leave today.

The Rev. James P. Moore of Worcester and Frank Davey, chief of the Canadian tribe of Indians at Caledonia and his son Harry Davey, were among the passengers sailing today on the White Star liner Cymric, in command of Captain Howarth.

The cabin list numbered 200 and the steerage more than 200. Mr. Davey and his son are to join a tribe of Indians now performing in Europe.

Ten women, under the leadership of Miss Maude Miller of Cromwell, Conn., left on a general tour.

Frank E. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson, on their way to Sydney, N. S. W., Prof. William J. Newlin of Amherst College and Mrs. Newlin, Alfred Jennings and family of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. H. Brown and her three children who are enroute to their home in Cape Town, South Africa, after visiting relatives in San Francisco, P. B. Magrane, Mrs. Magrane and Thomas Magrane of Lynn, Mrs. Henry V. McLaughlin of Brookline, Dr. Francis D. Donoghue of Boston, Prof. and Mrs. L. R. Duguis of South Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. George Gunnell and Miss Mary B. Gunnell of Toledo, Miss Florence Wing of Lexington and Mrs. M. I. Ackerman and Miss L. Ackerman of this city, the Rev. D. Forward, Dr. George Savary and Miss L. Watson were among the travelers.

The steamer carried a fair cargo and her shipment of 715 head of cattle was the largest exported through this port for many months. She had 88,000 bushels of oats, 400 tons of provisions, 150 tons of hay, 100 tons of lumber, two horses and a big general cargo.

SECOND BATTALION OF COAST ARTILLERY IS TAKING TURN AT GUNS

Second battalion, coast artillery corps, Major V. M., went to Ft. Andrews, Boston harbor, today for the annual tour of duty and the third battalion, which has been at Ft. Strong for the past 10 days, returns to home stations.

The last duty of the third battalion was that of theoretically repelling an attack on Boston by a hostile fleet late Monday night.

The returning artillerymen arrived at Commercial wharf at about 11 o'clock, and marched to the Irvington-street armory.

At the Hingham camp of the first corps cadets the work today is devoted entirely to the rifle range. The camp had many visitors Monday among whom were Brigadier-General Pew, Brigadier-General Rogers, Maj. Curtis E. Noyes, Maj. Robert E. Green, Lieut. Earl Davidson and Philip Schuyler, two members of the staff of General Green of the first brigade, Capt. William B. Stearns (retired), past adjutant of the first corps; Capt. Freeman Hinkley (retired), formerly of B company; Henry V. Thayer, past sergeant-major of the first corps, and William M. Buffum, past sergeant of the first corps.

GERMANY BUYS NEW AIRSHIP
NEW YORK.—The German war office has completed the purchase of the Siemens-Schuckert dirigible balloon, the greatest non-rigid airship in the world. It has a speed of more than 43 miles an hour and is to be used for military purposes, says a Berlin message to the New York Herald.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Lusitania, for Liverpool..... July 16
*Corinthian, for Rotterdam..... July 16
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... July 16
*Carnegie, for Naples-Trieste..... July 17
*Vendetta, for Gibraltar-Naples..... July 17
*Celtic, for Liverpool..... July 18
*Holland, for Copenhagen..... July 18
*Carpathia, for Gibraltar-Naples..... July 18
*La Savoie, for Havre..... July 18
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... July 19
*Venezia, for Naples-Marseilles..... July 19
*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 19
*New York, for Southampton..... July 20
*Minnehaha, for London..... July 20
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... July 20
*Winifreda, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen..... July 20
*Mauretania, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples..... July 20

WESTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*St. Paul, for Southampton..... July 16
*Minnehaha, for London..... July 16
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... July 16
*Winifreda, for Liverpool..... July 16
*Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen..... July 16
*Mauretania, for Liverpool..... July 16
*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples..... July 16
*St. Paul, for Southampton..... July 16
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Latest Market Reports of Interest to Investors

VERY SATISFACTORY BUSINESS IN SHOE INDUSTRY REPORTED

Presence of More Than Two Hundred Buyers From All Parts of the Country Encourages Trade — Leather Market Continues Strong and Active

The activity in the shoe market is largely attributable to the presence of over 200 buyers, who represent every state in the Union, besides parts of Canada. The previous record list of shoe buyers was 138, and these figures are significant of the growth of the business and give some idea of the extent of footwear production.

Information regarding operations varies but little and shows they have seldom gone beyond sample orders, but instances were cited where case orders were obtained, and while they were conspicuous exceptions they formed a total in excess of expectations.

The custom of selecting samples nine months before the goods are actually needed precludes the necessity of placing large contracts now, therefore the principal business at present is outlining affairs and shaping operations which best conform to the apparent demands of the coming year.

While many changes in stock, styles, construction and volume of production continue season after season, the competent buyer is expected to so thoroughly grasp the situation as to avoid selections which may subsequently prove undesirable. It is therefore nothing short of the closest attention to details that keeps the up-to-date buyer in a position to act with confidence and promptness when favorable opportunities arise.

With this large number of purchasers united in a common purpose to "beat" the prices, the market has remained strong and thus far shows no evidence of weakness, but as a matter of fact is firmer than when the salesmen were on the road.

The tendency of mercantile conditions is always reflected throughout the trade, and close observation, together with knowledge gleaned by coming in contact with both buyers and sellers, makes it obvious that confidence and satisfaction are preeminently noticeable features throughout the market. Still the manufacturers are sometimes made to feel the sharp edge of competition which, though at times annoying, is in a sense educational.

However, the week's business, superficially summed up, may safely be placed as exceedingly gratifying.

Manufacturers of men's fine and medium fine shoes received a volume of sample business quite in excess of any previous record and future prospects are all that could be desired. The simplification of styles and stock made the season's efforts less taxing and enabled the buyers to formulate their lines with feelings of safety.

Workingmen's heavy side leather goods are causing a more complete survey of that portion of the market than has occurred for many seasons and buyers have canvassed the market so thoroughly that the selling force in many instances has worked on a schedule of engagements. With such conditions prevailing and leather showing a firmer tendency, prices are steady.

The liberal operations reported in boys' shoes are remarkable, especially so when it is learned that case orders at top prices frequently follow the revision of sample memorandum.

While the warm goods trade should have closed weeks ago, the factories are busy and orders continue to come for ordinary amounts.

This being the busy season for men's slippers the manufacturers are forcing the works up to their limits. Slipper prices are slow to feel the effects of a rising leather market, but its strength has now caused a general advance, which however, is small in comparison.

Ladies' footwear is receiving liberal attention of the visiting buyers and the prices seem to be subordinated to quality. Not many years back the masses demanded low price shoes, but statements bear out the fact that women are wearing better goods. This is evidenced by undeniable statements and it is equally true that the good stylish shoes go into the country towns as well as in the cities.

Calf uppers, black and tan, also white buck and canvas are the best sellers. The full high toe is still popular, but the high heel has been considerably modified. There is little or no attempt to break the prices and the present condition of the leather market would forbid lower values.

Misses' and children's shoes are having a trade which is good, though not universally so. Some of the plants are well stocked with orders, while others may not start up before Aug. 1. Manufacturers are busy on sample lots, which are unusually complete in detail and selection.

The leather market is strong and active. The rumors that dealers were wavering in terms and prices were not hard to all it was worth by the larger shoe buyers, its effect was unnoticeable. Facts show the general situation unchanged on all marketable grades, with firmness a leading element.

Hemlock sole leather was in good request all the week, and what the lots lacked in size was made up in the large number of orders secured. Cable orders, with firmness a leading element.

TANK CARS
We lease all steel modern tank cars to shippers of liquid freight. Terms reasonable.
KEITH CAR COMPANY
Western Union Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES AT RECORD FIGURES

WASHINGTON—The foreign commerce of the United States established a new high record in both imports and exports in the fiscal year 1912. The figures of the year's total trade, just completed by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, show that the imports were \$1,653,426,174 and the exports \$2,204,222,088 in value. The imports exceeded by about \$100,000,000 the former high record, that of 1910, when the total of imports was \$1,556,947,430. The exports exceeded by about \$155,000,000 the former high record of \$2,049,320,199 made in 1911. This makes the total value of imports and exports in 1912 \$3,857,648,262, against the former high record of \$3,576,546,304 in 1911.

If to these figures of our trade with foreign countries were added the value of our trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii in the fiscal year 1912, the grand total would approximate \$4,000,000,000, though the exact figures of the trade with the islands are not yet available.

The value of imports entering free of duty during the fiscal year was \$881,743,144, exceeding by \$105,000,000 the former high record of free imports, that of 1911, when the total of free imports was \$776,742,500. Non-dutiable merchandise formed in 1912 53.32 per cent of the total imports, against 50.9 per cent in 1911 and 45.5 per cent in 1910. The percentage of imports which entered free of duty was in 1912 larger than ever before, except during the operations of the McKinley tariff law when sugar was imported free of duty.

ECONOMY ON A CANADIAN ROAD

COCHRANE, Can.—It is learned here that Major Leonard, chairman of the Transcontinental commission, has decided to economize on the remainder of the road to be constructed by revising the grades.

About two weeks ago some railroad officials indirectly connected with the Canadian Pacific railway were leaving Cochrane after running out on the Transcontinental. They were loud in their praise of the new road. "While we naturally are not boosting this road since it enters into competition with our own, there is enough traffic from the west for every one to handle, and the Transcontinental is certainly a fine road. Why, three times as much freight as we can over the Port Arthur division, and consequently will be able to handle the traffic much more cheaply."

If Major Leonard persists in raising the grades this condition of things will not hold. The Transcontinental has been planned and has so far been built so that the loaded cars coming west should encounter nothing worse than a fourth-grade grade, and the freight going east a sixth-grade. Now it is understood that economy is to be effected by allowing eighth-grade grades, and even several 1 per cent, and as a railroad is as weak as its highest grade, it will mean that the millions spent on the Transcontinental, the finest railroad on the continent for its length, will have, to a large extent, been wasted. It is possible that the last spike will be driven on the stretch between Winnipeg and Cochrane this fall, but it is certain that no service can be given until next fall.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Spot lead sold in New York Monday at 4.70 cents a pound, an advance of 10 points.

Government of India is now inviting tenders for a loan of 30,000,000, at 3½ per cent.

Orders for fabricated steel during first half July aggregated 60,000 tons.

Foreign trade of Japan for 1911 reached record figure of \$476,807,317, imports being \$255,875,241 and exports \$222,822,076, an increase in exports of \$5,475,564 from 1910.

French maritime companies are making a great effort to secure a more commanding position in future carrying trade with South Africa. France now takes fourth rank among European nations. New service will begin in October between Paris and Brazil, and is subsidized for 25 years.

Eastbound roads are not making as good a showing in traffic as are those in the West, although they are handling a fair volume of business. Tonnage last week, however, fell off 2 per cent from last year in eastbound and about the same in westbound.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES
AIBANY—Resources of trust companies of the state increased \$54,352,888 to \$1,821,887,070, and total deposits increased \$35,929,670 to \$1,495,586,610 from March 21 to June 14. Surplus including all undivided profits on market value of stocks and bonds June 14 was \$183,032,061; March 21 \$182,872,189.

BAR STEEL SHIPMENT
CHICAGO—Gary reports initial shipment of 2006 tons bar steel to Halifax.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS USING ELECTRICITY

Within the past few years a quiet movement has been under way among New England cotton mills which in its full working out means the very general substitution of electricity for steam. Incidentally it also means the development of a new field for the use of electrical apparatus.

At present no less than 86 New England mills are using steam turbines for the generation of motive power to operate their plants. Four years ago there were only 20 mills which had electrical turbine generated power. An increase of 350 per cent in four years is certainly an encouraging growth. Six or seven years ago the prophet who predicted that in 1912 there would be 200,000 of horse power in New England mills generated electrically would have been considered an extreme electrical enthusiast. And this 200,000 of present horse power, by the way, is in striking contrast with the 41,000 installed only four years ago.

Numbered among the mills using electrical power in place of water or steam are some of the very largest and most important mills in the country, such as the Ameskeag, which is consuming 18,000 horsepower generated by turbine. The Pacific is not far behind with 17,000 horsepower. Other big users are the Arlington with nearly 10,000, the Tremont & Suffolk and the Nashua.

The American Woolen is also a larger user of electrical power and its newer mills are largely equipped this way, including the Wood, Ayer and Washington.

Of course the work which New England mills have so far done in substituting electricity for steam has been largely confined to putting in turbines where additional power was required.

PROSPERITY OF UNITED FRUIT

There are very few corporations in the United States whose stockholders have fared so well in the last five years as have those of the United Fruit Co. It is rather surprising to learn that the stockholders of this New England industrial since 1907 have had an annual return either in dividends or enhancement of principal equal to 48 per cent.

Quoted another way, the man who purchased stock in the panic year has seen his investment increase 200 per cent. The purchaser of 100 shares bought at the low point of 1907 invested \$10,050. He now has 146 shares, through successive stock dividends, and this stock is selling in the market at about 205. A sale at prevailing quotations would, therefore, net a profit of very close to \$20,000. Distributed over five years this means an enhancement in principal equal to 40 per cent per annum. To this he added the regular 8 per cent stock dividends, it is clear that the fortunate owner of 100 shares acquired at 100¢ in 1907, in the interval has had an average annual return of about 50 per cent—a record of sustained prosperity which will find but few equals in the history of American finance.

STEEL SHEET PRICES HIGHER

PITTSBURGH—The leading interest has just announced higher prices for galvanized black and tin mill black steel sheets, effective today. The advance is greater than had been anticipated, and is the steepest made in sheet prices in 18 months. All of the independents will follow.

The higher prices, the latter say, are well warranted by the higher costs of raw materials.

Galvanized sheets have been advanced \$3 a ton, making 28 gage base 3.15¢ a pound. Black sheets 28 gage base at 2.05¢ are \$2 a ton higher. Tin mill black sheets are \$2 a ton higher at 2¢.

BOX LUMBER ADVANCING

ST. LOUIS—Reports from all sections to the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association state that the advance in prices of all grades and kinds of box lumber continues. Present prices are very much above the market price of six months ago. Further advances are regarded as assured. Many localities are paying higher wages than last year, which is given as the reason.

SHORT LINE ELECTRIFICATION

LOGAN, Utah—There is a probability that the Oregon Short Line will be electrified from here to Ogden to meet the competition of the interurban lines that are planned for this country, according to T. A. Purton, a member of the engineering force of the Oregon Short Line, who has been making an investigation as to the feasibility.

ADMITTED TO LIST

NEW YORK—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company \$14,000,000 additional preferred stock, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway \$1,000,000 additional guaranteed special betterment stock, have been admitted to list on New York stock exchange.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet firm, July and August up 4½d. to 3s. 6d. for both. October and December 2½d. at 11s. 1½d.

WESTERN UNION GROSS RECEIPTS MOVING UPWARD

Returns for June Quarter Largest in Company's History—Total for Year Big Gain Over Last Period

DEPRECIATION FUND

Western Union gross receipts in the June quarter were the largest in the history of the corporation. The total of \$11,207,000 is at the rate of nearly \$45,000,000 per annum. It may be argued that the June quarter is probably the largest of any during the year. But this has not been the case in the past. The third and fourth quarters are both normally somewhat larger in gross than the first two. If this holds true in the future, Western Union stands a most excellent prospect in the fiscal year just entered to produce even more than \$45,000,000 of gross business.

The fiscal year ended two weeks ago is understood to have resulted in a gross overrun of approximately \$40,500,000 compared with \$35,478,792 in the 1911 year, and \$30,541,000 in the 1910 year, when American Telephone came into the management. If next year does realize \$45,000,000, it will mean exactly a 50 per cent increase in gross receipts in four years.

There is a slight disposition here and there to grumble because so much of the increase in gross seems to count for nothing or less than nothing in net. For instance the preliminary estimate of earnings for June shows a balance after charges of \$776,579 compared with \$1,548,540 a year ago.

This comparison is so misleading that it is a surprise the company issues it. It does not tell anything when dissected and for this reason, Western Union has adopted the same policy of standard of maintenance and depreciation that prevails in American Telephone. There has been no provision whatever for depreciation in the past. New President Vail insists that a depreciation fund of \$5,000,000 per annum be established and in addition that \$2,400,000 per annum be charged to operating expenses for maintenance and repairs.

Western Union under the present method of accounting is earning between 3 per cent and 4 per cent on its \$100,000,000 stock and is expending in addition at the rate of \$8,400,000 per annum in keeping the property in shape and providing against obsolescence.

The last radical accounting change has been made. Henceforth it should be clear sailing for the stock and when net reaches, as it is bound to, a balance of 6 per cent or 7 per cent it will be time to talk bigger dividends.

TIN AND TERNE PLATE BUSINESS

PITTSBURGH—Specifications for tin and terne plate are exceptionally good. Most of the independent manufacturers are running from 80 to 90 days behind deliveries. The new business coming out is of a smaller volume, and is being quoted upon, almost without exception, on the basis of \$3.50 a base box for tin plate. There are some inquiries for tin plate, covering next year, but the mills as a rule appear to be holding off, not favoring such quotations at this time, believing that the market will be much stronger at the close of the year. Raw material prices will have a more important influence in shaping the trend of the market.

While it is customary to negotiate for the coming year in October, or even in September, by larger buyers, the sentiment seems strong in favor of postponing action until November and December. In terne plate, inquiries and new buying continue at a very satisfactory rate, and prices are being generally well maintained, supported to a large degree by the present prices of raw material. There is a general tone of optimism in both tin and terne plate. Jobbers' warehouse stocks are very low and shipments continue extremely heavy.

BANKER TELLS OF A NEARBY BOOM

NEW YORK—J. W. Perry, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, was in New York today on his way home from a trip through the south. He said:

"Prospects were never better in the south, southwest and middle west for bumper crops than at the present time. We are going to have all the business we can handle this year. The only difficulty will be a shortage of railroad equipment. The roads will not be able to handle the volume of business so that grain can be marketed in season."

"We have almost forgotten politics. Farmers in our section are not much worried whether the administration is Republican or Democratic. What concerns them most is the production of the soil and the marketing of their crops; and therein lies our great prosperity."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Aberdeen, Wash.—C. A. Elmore; U. S. Albany, N. Y.—E. P. Fay; U. S. Albany, N. Y.—W. J. McMahon of Frank Converse & Son; Essex. Alton, Ill.—J. A. Witherhold; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—H. T. and J. L. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co. Allentown, Pa.—J. M. & G. P. Schneider; U. S. Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quirt; U. S. Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox. Atlanta—W. S. Byck of Byck Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S. Atlanta—S. Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Lenox.

Augusta, Ga.—J. A. Daxler; U. S. Beaumont, Tex.—H. T. Brown; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Tour. Chattanooga, Tenn.—E. Elchenberg; Adams. Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahamson of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex. More Shoe House; Essex. Bristol, Tenn.—A. M. Chamberlain; U. S. Bangor—R. M. Farley and J. White; U. S. Bangor—W. B. Mills, A. Craig and T. H. Johnson; U. S. Bangor—W. F. and H. C. Sawyer; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Burns; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—L. P. Varner; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—A. M. Chamberlain of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker. Buffalo—Peter Fox of Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Butler, Pa.—P. W. Ruff; U. S. Canton, Mass.—C. E. K. Marshall of Brown, Evans & Co.; Bruns. Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour. Charleston, W. Va.—G. A. Tobias of Thomas & Co.; Essex.

Charleston, W. Va.—J. E. Norvell of Kanawha Shoe Co.; Brunswick. Charlotte, N. C.—W. H. Belk and B. F. Matchless; U. S. Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. W. Wallis of Betterton, England Shoe Co.; seashore. Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Snook of Mill or Bros.; U. S. Chattanooga—J. W. and J. P. Schlesinger; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden Co.; Thom.

Chicago—F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 160 Essex st. Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillman & Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; U. S. Chicago—Sidney Levi of Seiz Schwab & Co.; Adams.

Chicago—W. H. Hopkins of Hopkins & Guppli; Essex. Chicago—W. J. Corbett & C. B. Corser of L. W. Marks Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago—J. R. Bushy; U. S. Chicago, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Co.; U. S. Cincinnati—O. A. Levy and I. N. Netter of C. H. Mott Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Cincinnati—M. S. Marks & Stix. Cincinnati—J. A. Orr and H. McLaughlin of Porter Shoe Co. Cincinnati—O. Louis J. Freeman; U. S. Cincinnati—O. A. Delp; U. S. Cincinnati—Fred Roth of Whitney Wabel & Co.; Youngs. Dallas, Tex.—L. B. Frank of Sanger Bros.; U. S. Danville, Va.—E. T. Lewis; U. S. Des Moines, Ia.—B. R. McClure; Essex. Des Moines, Ia.—C. J. Jaret; U. S. Detroit—C. W. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co.; U. S. Elizabeth City, N. C.—Mr. Owens; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S. Galveston, Tex.—A. Blum of Galveston S. & H. House; Conley Rq. Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Hirth, Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. Logie of Kluge & Kalmbach Shoe Co.; U. S. Harrisburg, Pa.—H. Hearn of Hearn & Moly.

Harrisburg, Pa.—W. F. Paul; U. S. Hartford, Conn.—J. S. Hubel; U. S. Houston, Tex.—H. Pincus; U. S. Houston, Tex.—J. S. Jaret; U. S. Indianapolis—C. I. Slipp of Pettus Dry Goods Co.; Brewster. Jackson, Miss.—D. W. Reed; U. S. Jacksonville, Fla.—J. W. Taylor; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—W. B. Ellett of Ellett Bros. Atlantic house. Kansas City—J. T. O'Neil; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—C. L. Anthony; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—W. Sandler of Golden State Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten Shoe Co.; Tour. Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros.; U. S. Louisville—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thalheimer & Co.; U. S. Lumberton, N. J.—Edward Reid; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Bessley of Bessley Shoe Co.; Tour. Memphis, Tenn.—J. W. Perkins of Bra Block Dry Goods Co.; U. S. Meriden, Conn.—P. H. Hearn; U. S. Middletown, Pa.—A. H. Kreider; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—R. N. Pitcher; at Win-Gro. Minneapolis—George Freeman; Adams. Minneapolis, Minn.—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mr. Co.; U. S. Mobile, Ala.—J. S. Simon; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Futs; Lenox. Montgomery, Ala.—L. W. Well; Lenox. Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Adams. New Orleans, La.—C. M. Kellner of Kellner Bros.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—D. Brishora of Boston Shoe Store; Adams. New Orleans, La.—H. Kohlman; Atlantic house. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour. New Orleans—J. L. Stelman of Stelman Shoe Co.; Essex.

New York—J. Stella; U. S. Ogden, Utah—J. Snowcraft of Snowcraft Sons Co.; Essex. Omaha, Neb.—C. D. Peterson; U. S. Omaha—C. S. Hayward; U. S. Palmyra, Pa.—G. R. Kreider and A. D. Weitzel; U. S. Peoria, Ill.—Miss Minnie Thielbar of Thielbar Shoe Co.; Thom. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scatteredgood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; room 214, 207 Essex st. Philadelphia—E. H. Beger; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of Grieb & Sons; seashore. Philadelphia, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—K. N. Wagner; U. S. Pittsburgh—T. G. M. Sauters of W. H. Craddock Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton; U. S. Pittsburgh—T. C. Mercer; U. S. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; 28 Lincoln st. Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracey & Co.; Essex. Reading, Pa.—Edward J. Kloppe; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Richmond, Va.—J. K. Johnson; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing and F. A. Meservy of L. P. Rose; Lenox. Salt Lake City—J. Young of Zions Co-op. Mer. Inst.; Adams. San Francisco—A. Thompson; U. S. San Francisco—T. G. M. Sauters; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox. San Francisco—C. J. Williams of Williams Marvin & Co.; Tour. Shenandoah, Pa.—J. H. Hohen of Hohen Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles E. Battrell; U. S. St. Louis—H. Vinsonahler; Essex. St. Louis—C. L. Swarts and A. Hart of Weintraub, Swarts & Co.; 144 Essex street. St. Louis—Henry Fiedler of The Famous; Essex. St. Louis—Mr. Noble of Molton & Noble; Essex.

St. Paul—C. S. Haven of The Golden Rule. Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; Lincoln house, Swampscott. Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons B. & S. Co.; U. S. Toledo, O.—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Boston Yr. Toledo, O.—W. R. Almsworth; Lenox. Toledo—A. G. Koppitke; U. S. Toledo—F. D. Cummings; Adams. Toledo—J. F. Cummings of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S. Tulsa—Harry Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald. Watertown, Pa.—L. L. Lewis; U. S. Washington, D. C.—E. Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co.; Adams. Washington, D. C.—W. H. Keneaster; Adams. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Adams. York, Pa.—J. Wallace of Wallace & Son; Brew.

York, Pa.—D. S. and C. L. Peterman; U. S. York, Pa.—Mahlan W. Haines; U. S. Youngstown, Pa.—C. G. Norman; U. S. Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of G. R. French & Sons; Adams.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

NEW YORK—There are indications that International Nickel Company will retire its bonds in near future. Reports of a plan to pay off the bonds before maturity are strengthened by the fact that the securities are now quoted between 108 and 110, this advance having been brought about within the last year or so.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA BELIEVED TO POINT TO MOVE BY RUSSIA

Support of Some Great Power Needed by Country Which Is in Ferment, Yet Britain's Hands Are Tied

POSITION IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—It is now just a year ago since steps were taken by the ex-Shah Muhammad Ali to endeavor to regain the throne in Teheran, the first announcement of any movement on the part of the late Shah of Persia being the statement that he was about to travel to Karlehad. Whilst it is not possible to say definitely what the movements of Muhammad Ali will be in the near future, it is reported that he is about to travel to Europe if he has not already started.

In view of the failure of the ex-Shah to accomplish his object a year ago, it is possible that he will abide by the terms of the agreement made and refrain from crossing the Persian frontier again. When, however, the foreign policy of Russia in the past is remembered, it would not be unnatural to suppose that the government of the Czar might find in yet another attempt of Muhammad Ali to reach Teheran, a fresh opportunity for furthering their aims in northern Persia.

Situation Stands

Since M. Mornard was appointed treasurer-general, in succession to Morgan Shuster, the situation in Persia has changed but little, and that for reasons which have already been fully explained in the columns of the Monitor.

The question of the development of Persia is one of vital importance not only to Great Britain and Russia but to more than one other European country. And although left entirely to herself no great progress has been made by Persia in the past, there is no reason to doubt that the people and the country would be rapidly transformed if genuine assistance were afforded by some friendly power, willing to encourage education and the general development of the industries, without exploiting the country solely for its own ends.

It would appear that at the present moment Persia is not in a position to put her own house in order, and that until she is able to do so she requires the support of some great power. With the repeated instances of the aggressive policy of Russia in the north, it is somewhat difficult for Great Britain to take very active steps towards the improvement of the condition of the people in the south, for it is obvious that were Great Britain to make any move in the south the north of Persia would immediately become part of the Russian empire.

As an instance of this it may be pointed out that in the autumn of last year a small body of cavalry was dispatched by the British government to restore order in a disturbed district in the south, and although the force was too small to satisfactorily accomplish its object, Russian troops were poured into the north, not by hundreds but by thousands.

Persia in Ferment

Little has appeared recently in the European press on the subject of this country, but whilst little has been said much less been going on. Persia is in a condition of ferment. The government is not able to deal with the disturbances and unrest which become evident from time to time and those who are familiar with the characteristics of the people, and are aware of what is occurring both in the south and in the north, cannot fail to see the probability of some fresh move being made in the near future which will result, as in the past, in Russia obtaining a still firmer footing in that part of Persia which, by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, she had undertaken to protect and for which she had promised to afford every possible facility for peaceful development.

RUSSIA NAMES M. SWERBEJEFF ENVOY TO BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—M. Swerbejeff has just been appointed successor to Count Osten-Sacken as Russian ambassador to Berlin. Count Osten-Sacken has filled that post for many years.

M. Swerbejeff has held the post of Russian ambassador at Athens for the past two years; he is much esteemed in Russia, and held formerly a high government post. He was for several years first secretary at the embassy in Vienna, and represented the ambassador, Prince Urussov, during a very critical juncture of the Bosnian question with considerable success.

It is understood that M. Swerbejeff possesses the confidence of the Czar, in addition to which, his intimate knowledge of the German language and conditions will stand him in good stead.

LORD HALDANE STILL TO WATCH TERRITORIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If Lord Haldane is remembered for one thing more than another it will probably be as the founder of the territorial force and the members of that force will undoubtedly derive considerable satisfaction from his declaration, on the occasion of the opening of a new territorial drill hall at Plumstead, that the fact that he had been called to other duties did not mean that he had ceased his relations with the force.

He hoped, he said, still to have considerable opportunity of watching over it and it was gratifying to him to feel that his old friend and colleague who was now in charge of the war office had worked for years past as hard as he had for the affairs of the territorial force. Colonel Seely had moreover one advantage which he had never enjoyed; he was the commander of a unit in the force.

Lord Haldane went on to point out that he had not wholly ceased his official connection with the army, since the prime minister had expressed the wish that he should continue on the committee of imperial defence and both there and in the cabinet he would have something to say.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME HAS ITS COUNCIL MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first meeting of the council of the British school at Rome was held recently under the presidency of Prince Arthur of Connaught at St. James' Palace.

Prince Arthur congratulated Lord Escher and the members of the council on the promptitude and activity which were enabling them to hold their first constitutional meeting a year after the initiation of the scheme. The gratitude of the council was due to Signor Nathan, the syndicate, and the municipality of Rome for their generosity in presenting the site on which the new building would stand in what would soon be one of the finest quarters of Rome. To Sir Benell Rodd, his Britannic majesty's ambassador in Rome, to Colonel Humphreys and to all who by their generosity and co-operation had helped in bringing the scheme to a successful issue, their grateful thanks were due.

Viscount Escher then gave an outline of the present position of affairs with regard to the building and moved several resolutions which were unanimously carried, after which the council adjourned.

EMDEN-NEW YORK SERVICE WILL BE BEGUN SHORTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—It is considered probable that the scheme, so long contemplated, of the Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Hamburg-America steamship companies, of opening up a new line between Emden and New York will be realized before long. It is understood that two companies have pledged themselves to commence with a fortnightly service primarily for emigrants and cargoes.

They have further consented to make all the requisite arrangements at their own expense, including the erection of large waiting rooms for the passengers. Another proposal made by these companies to the Prussian government is that new lines shall be opened from the same port to East Asia, Australia and South America, arrangements to be left to them.

WATER GARDENS WIN NOTICE AT SUMMER SHOW OF FLOWERS

(Special to the Monitor)

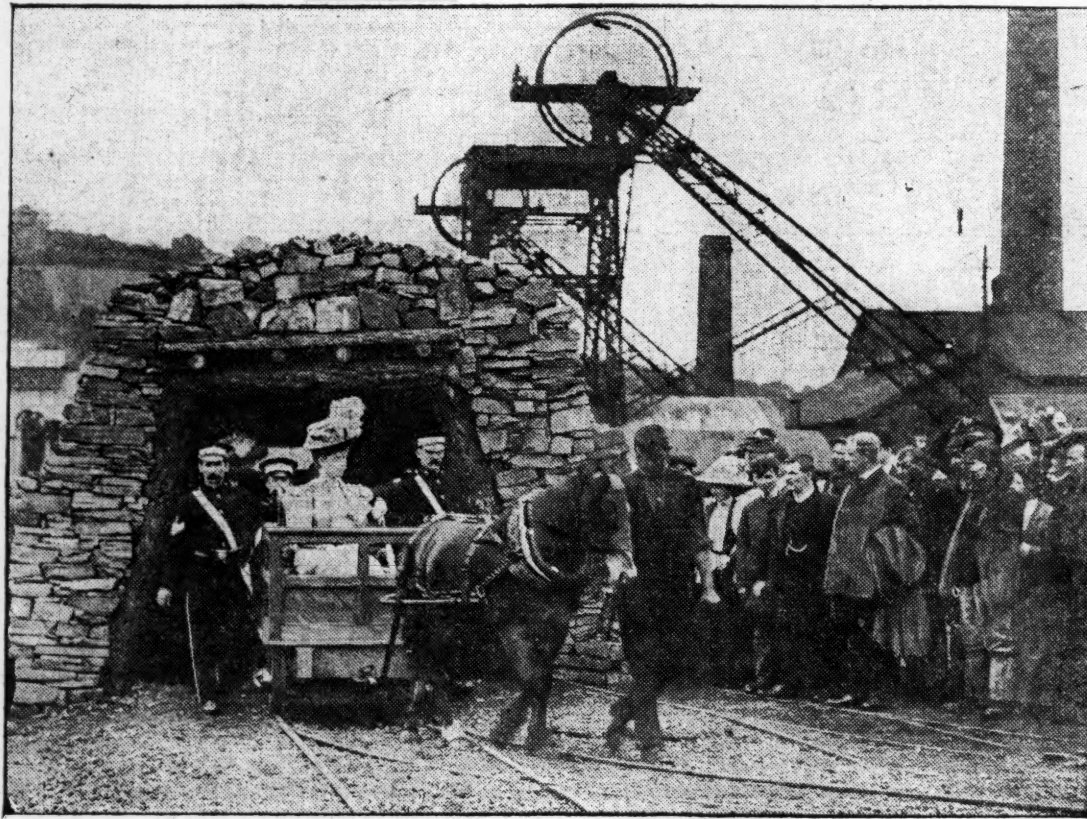
LONDON—Contrary to prevision the Royal Horticultural Society are holding their summer flower show at Holland House this year.

Though there is very much to be seen in the show there is no doubt that it has suffered somewhat from the recent international exhibition at Chelsea which has left little for display. The roses, however, are as fine or finer perhaps than ever. They are the most striking of the exhibits, and along with them must be mentioned the water gardens, that of Amos Perry being perhaps specially attractive.

A border edged with tufted stone from the Derbyshire peaks and comprising 150 different delphiniums is broken by a pool containing many kinds of water lilies, and bordered by spiraea, lilacs, and hardy ferns.

In this garden the clove painted lady must be specially noted for it is a rare plant, one of the oldest of English flowers. It is said to have been grown in the gardens in the days of Queen Elizabeth. When first discovered, in an old Scotch garden, some difficulty was experienced in growing it successfully, but now it is a prolific and strong plant.

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY SEEN IN RHONDDA VALLEY BY KING GEORGE



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Pit pony Midget harnessed to the miniature carriage which conveyed Queen Mary through the Lewis Merthyr colliery, in South Wales

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—The third day of the King and Queen's visit to Wales was spent among the mines and works of the Rhondda valley. It was an eventful day, not only for Wales, but for the whole of industrial England, for it proved the deep and practical interest of both the King and Queen in present industrial problems and the resolve of the King to gain information regarding conditions of work at first hand.

The Lewis Merthyr collieries were first visited. An arch of coal at the entrance had been formed with miners' lamps for ornaments and picks for trophies. A number of old service men were drawn up at the gates forming an industrial guard of honor. These were inspected by

the King, who then entered the winding engine house to see the machinery.

Walking to the top of the Trefor pit their majesties looked at the screen and from there went to the Bertie pit and saw winding in full swing. Trains of coal were raised, and the boys and men, black from their underground work, emerged from the cage. A parade of pit ponies had also been arranged and the King spent some time looking at the animals, being especially interested in Butler, who has worked 17 years underground. One of the ponies, Midget, was harnessed to a kind of train in which the Queen made the remainder of the tour of the mine.

Driving back to Perth their majesties were entertained by Treherbert. The Dowlaist steel works were next visited. The works were in full operation and their

majesties witnessed the making of steel and the rolling of a steel rail. Special attention was given to the Bessemer steel shop, the blast furnaces, and the blowing engines.

The drive to Merthyr took place amidst crowds of cheering valley people and was continued into the Aberdare valley where a choir of 10,000 children gave some of the national songs. From Aberdare park their majesties proceeded to the square, and the Queen, accompanied by the King, visited a cottage in Bute street, the home of a miner, Thomas Jones. Their majesties were invited into the kitchen, the living room of the family, where the Queen took some tea. Before leaving, her majesty accepted a China jug, 100 years old, as a memento of her visit.

INTERNATIONAL "WHITAKER" WILL COVER WHOLE WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is significant of the present trend of affairs that, just as today there are countless international congresses, visits of municipalities and societies of one nation to other nations, etc., so it has come about that the well-known firm of Whitaker have decided that the time has come for them to publish an international edition of their famous handbook.

Over 40 years have passed since Joseph Whitaker issued his first Almanack in 1868, and the name is now known wherever the English language is spoken, for the Almanack has become a practically indispensable book of general information.

In the course of conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Whitaker, son of the founder of the Almanack, explained that at the beginning at any rate of the British edition there was a vast amount of information possessing little interest outside the United Kingdom. It was evident, therefore, that for a work of an international character only a fraction of this information was necessary, and these were the lines upon which it was intended to proceed.

The international edition will begin with information with regard to the universe and the solar and stellar systems. It will then deal with the earth under the headings of "Nations of the World" and "Religions of the World." Then will

follow a useful feature in the shape of maps of the various continents, after which will be found an alphabetical list of the nations of the world, with whatever information is deemed necessary with regard to their area and population, physiography, government, defense, education, finance, production and industry, external trade, communications, weights, measures, and currency. The whole book will contain about 500 pages.

The aim of the editor is the inclusion of all matters of general interest concerning every nation on a more or less uniform plan, and the exclusion of information of purely local or municipal interest. Since the Almanack will be printed in the English language, it was only natural, Mr. Whitaker explained, that special attention should be given to the British-speaking countries of the world, especially to the British empire and the United States.

Self-governing dominions will also have a greater amount of space allotted to them in proportion than countries where the English language is not spoken, and there is reason to believe that the international edition will produce an immense demand, far in excess of the 50,000 copies which are at present sold outside of the United Kingdom. Whitaker's Almanack has so long possessed a reputation for accuracy and reliability that it is safe to say that the international edition will receive a hearty welcome in every land where the English language is spoken.

MAJOR LEONARD DARWIN RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—An honorary degree was conferred upon Maj. Leonard Darwin recently at the Senate house, Major Darwin, a son of Charles Darwin and brother of Sir George Darwin, was presented by the public orator, Sir John Sandys, for the degree of doctor of science, "honoris causa."

In referring to the career of Major Darwin Sir John Sandys mentioned that he was late president of the Royal Geographical Society and that he had taken part in a number of scientific expeditions, including those for observing the transit of Venus on the only two occasions in which it had taken place in the nineteenth century. The public orator referred also to his able writings on municipal trade and bimetallic

NEW DELHI SITE IS RECOMMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—It was pointed out some time ago, in an interview in the Monitor, with a great Indian official, that the ground on which the new Delhi would be built was not the ground on which the foundation stone had been placed. This statement is now entirely confirmed by the decision of the town planning committee.

According to the decision of this committee, the area on which the durbar was held is unsuitable for the site of the new imperial city. The ground is swampy in the rainy season, and has been condemned by the special sanitary officers who were appointed to report on it. The committee will recommend the government of India to select a site on the higher and more salubrious ground to the southwest, about five miles from the present city of Delhi.

NEW CHINA NOW AWAKE TO MODERN EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Part of the new regime in China is to arouse the people to a greater interest in education and to endeavor to induce parents to make efforts to provide their children with a modern education.

Lecturers are being sent throughout the country to explain to the people the benefits of education, and an education conference is being called at Peking to consider questions connected with this subject. For instance, it will have to be considered how far a system which is common to the whole land can be framed, as the dialect and customs of the different provinces present barriers which cannot be readily overcome.

It is instructive to notice how the new spirit is manifesting itself in the southern provinces. In Canton and dis-

trict there are a number of temples dedicated to numerous deities about whom nothing or little is known, and the only time anything is heard of them is on the annual occasion when the priests celebrate the birthday of the god, or some other festival is held.

The new government is of opinion that without alienating public opinion or causing ill feeling many of these temples could be put to a much better use by being handed over to the education commissioner to transform them into schools and the money hitherto paid to lazy priests and caretakers will be devoted to education.

Again, it has been decided that the many celebrations held on the birthdays of the various gods are to be cancelled, and the only festivals of this kind to be held are the Confucian celebrations.

"FIRE-CARRIAGE" INCREASES IN FAVOR IN BRITISH INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—During 1911 the mileage of the railways of India was increased by 755 miles, thus bringing the total mileage up to 32,839 miles. The actual capital outlay on this mileage, according to the administration report for 1911, amounted to Rs. 46,092 lakhs or £307,300,000 on which the gross earnings showed a return of £36,853,000, while the net earnings showed a revenue of 5.87 per cent.

The aggregate tonnage of goods moved

amounted to 71,000,000 tons, while the number of passengers carried exceeded 380,000,000.

These figures are all in excess of any previously recorded, and, although the earnings of one or two railways were exceptionally assisted by the Durbar, yet the increases generally indicate a natural expansion of trade and travel.

Although a leveller of castes, the "fire carriage" continues to grow in popularity with the Indian, and there are vast districts where railroads would rapidly pay their way were capital forthcoming for their development, but which at present have to work with the bullock cart and palanquin of centuries ago.

The Indian has not acquired western ideas of investment as quickly as he has taken to western conveniences, and consequently the development of the railway system is dependent to a very large extent on outside capital which, owing to the general ignorance prevailing in England on Indian conditions, is forthcoming in only comparatively small sums. However, the Indian government is awake to the value of light railways and in fostering these feeder lines does much to assist the main systems.

PRODUCE EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND LISTED BY BOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The following are shipments of New Zealand produce made from the Dominion to London:

Steamer Arawa, sailed July 3, 1912, expected Aug. 25, 1912, 36,250 carcasses mutton, 64,000 carcasses lamb, 2350 quarters beef, 8 boxes butter 5175 crates cheese, 273 tons hemp, 975 bales wool.

Steamer Marere, sailed July 17, 1912, expected Aug. 31, 1912, 39,000 carcasses mutton, 50,000 carcasses lamb, 7500 quarters beef, 67 tons hemp, 2450 bales wool, 469 boxes gum, 8325 sacks peas, 8225 sacks oats.

Steamer Orari, sailed July 18, 1912, expected Sept. 1, 1912, 48,000 carcasses mutton, 58,000 carcasses lamb, 7500 quarters beef, 221 carcasses pork, 377 tons hemp, 5350 bales wool, 300 boxes gum.

PRINCE OF WALES TO ENTER OXFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Although no official announcement has as yet been made, it is understood that the Prince of Wales will enter Cambridge University after spending a year at Oxford. His royal highness will, it is stated, enter Trinity as a fellow-commoner in the autumn of 1914. Should the report be true, the Prince of Wales will be following the example of King Edward VII., who also first went to Oxford, subsequently entering Trinity, Cambridge.

NAVY MANEUVERS ARE KEPT SECRET

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England—The admiralty decided to grant permission to a certain number of pressmen to be on board the principal vessels at Spithead when the members of Parliament came down to view the fleet. It was not intended, however, that the press should witness the maneuvers, and the public had to be content with a description of the warships and the reports which always on such occasions filter through unauthorized channels.

CHANGES IN HARBOR OF CONSTANTINOPLE PLANNED BY TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—According to a statement published in the Nachrichten fuer Handel und Industrie, the Turkish government are considering plans for the carrying out of extensive alterations to the harbor at Constantinople. The improvements will, it is said, include the reorganization of the naval arsenal as well as the construction of a new naval harbor.

The plans are understood also to include the construction of a new harbor for torpedo boats opposite Stamboul where a quay and breakwater, in addition to large stores both for ammunition and other supplies, will be constructed. The establishments already situated on the Golden Horn will, it is said, be modernized and general improvements of an important nature, undertaken.

MODEL ELECTRICAL FARM AT AMIENS IS PROVING ATTRACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The agricultural show just opened at Amiens is attracting much interest, immense crowds specially visiting the exhibition to see the model farm upon which nearly the whole of the labor is furnished by appliances driven by electricity.

There is to be seen in full working order a mechanical kneading trough, different kinds of mills for grinding, washing machines suitable for farm use, root choppers, straw and hay cutters, crushing and rolling mills, thrashing machines, a power frame, saws and many other farm appliances all worked by electricity. Electric milkers replace the ordinary methods of milking the cows while the farmhouse itself is almost entirely served by labor-saving inventions run by electric power.

It is believed that this section of the show will prove of immense value to the agriculturists who reside in those parts of France where the supply of electrical power is available and can be produced specially economically by the use of the numerous waterfalls and mountain streams.

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

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THE HOME FORUM

Bees and Skyscrapers

IT appears that a Philadelphia girl has had the enterprise to make the busy bees win part of her income by establishing on the roof of an office building an apiary—which has nothing to do with the zoo but is the modern box where bees are taught to congregate. This young woman has added successfully to her pocket money in this way and challenges the world to produce another apiary in such a position.

The acres of roof space in large cities are lately being urged by progressive folk as available for many things that are good to have—such as playgrounds, for example, and living rooms, and sleeping places. Of course the roof is resorted to by many people occasionally as a breathing place at night, but to use the roofs regularly as a definite part of the building and plan for this use in the construction is—we were about to say a new idea, but it is not now, of course, for the roof was the favorite living room of the house in ancient days.

The use of the roofs for growing flowers is common enough but vegetables can also be grown there. A systematic endeavor to do a little intensive farming in this way it is said effects not only a saving in the high cost of living (by lifting the produce in its native state to higher levels) but also in having things fresh, where now one must buy discouraged greens and wilted corn that has taken on the texture of the latter's sister product, cotton.

A Slight Change

George Ade told of a visit which his father recently made in New York. At the Herald Square hotel soon after arriving he became rather friendly with the chief clerk. In the course of the conversation the clerk said:

"Mr. Ade, have you ever been in New York before?"

"Yes," was the reply, "I was here once before."

"Do you notice many changes?" asked the clerk.

"A few," said Mr. Ade. "The theatrical syndicate has put up a few new theaters, and I noticed some new stores on the main street."

"How long has it been since you were here," asked the clerk.

"Sixty-seven years," said Mr. Ade.—Chicago Tribune.

Books are men of higher stature, and the only men that speak aloud for future times to hear.

—Mrs. Browning.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.

Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

SAFE HOME OF AN IDAHO EAGLE



(Photo by Blisbee, Twin Falls, Ida.)
EAGLE ROCK IN BEAUTIFUL SNAKE RIVER CANYON

THE gorge of the Snake river in Idaho has many striking features and splendid rocky effects for the traveler who delights in the beauty of wild places. The illustration shows the canyon right above where the waters break into Shoshone falls. In the midst of the stream is a huge sentinel rock, on which an eagle built her nest and lived for many years unmolested. From its inhabitant the crag has earned the name Eagle rock.

Excerpt from the "Church of the Leaves"

AND where the silent valley leads
The small white water through
the hills,
And the black spruces stand unmoved
And quiet sunlight fills

The world and time with large slow
peace,
It is his patience waiting there
Response from lives whose breath is but
The echo of his prayer.

Brother of Nazareth, behold,
We, too, perceive this life expand
Beyond the daily need, for use
Thy thought must understand.

Not for ourselves alone we strive,
Since thy perfection manifest
Bids self resign what self desired,
Postponing good for best.

And in the far unfretted years,
The generations we uphold
Shall reach the measure of thy heart,
The stature of thy mould.

—Bliss Carman.
Genuine friendship exists but among
the virtuous.—Thomas Zouch.

SECRETS OF THE DEEP DECLARED

PERHAPS another sign of the restlessness of the artists of this time, their search for some new thing, for a self-expression that shall stamp them men of this age, not imitators of even a glorious past, is seen in the curious work of Walter Pritchard, the marine painter. He has devised a means whereby he can go down under the sea in the usual diver's suit and paint directly from the strange things he sees, in the dim retreats of the ocean. The sweet flowers that spring there are no longer under the ban which Moore remarks upon, and nowadays mortals can see these marvelous aquatic growths and the amazing and lovely denizens of the deep in all their exquisite color and form.

Of course Mr. Pritchard must not go beyond the reach of the sunlight. Down there in a new world of chiaroscuro effects which probably no other artist has studied, he plants an iron easel with his drawing paper soaked with oil. He uses his thumb nail to sketch in the forms and colors, as of course brushes would be useless there, and sends the sketch to the top where it is afterward worked up as any other sketch might be. He can stay for 45 minutes at a time, and is planning a plate glass diving cage in

which he may sketch as long as he likes. Miss Helen Gould has lately bought two paintings of Mr. Pritchard's. It is said that he has found splendid material for such paintings off Santa Barbara, Cal., already famous for the clear water and the interesting marine life to be seen there.

Though I understand not always the reason for my trials, I believe in Thy fatherly love and care, and these are my assurance of final victory and enduring content. Let me not seek any lower grounds of faith, but prove Thee in courageous venturing from day to day, not fearing the power of evil, but following Christ with ready faith and love. Amen.—Congregationalist.

Justice, usefulness, wisdom, religion, love are the best things we hope for in heaven. They are the best things of earth. Think no outlay of goodness and piety too great. You will find your reward begins here. As much goodness and piety, so much heaven. Men will not pay you—God will pay; pay you now; pay you hereafter and forever.—Theodore Parker.

Higher Prayer

FOR Saint Francis of Assisi, as for Saint Paul and Saint Augustine, conversion was a change both radical and complete; a mental act whereby the servitude of sin was exchanged for the yoke of divine authority. Thenceforth prayer became the essential expression of life, and so lost all virtue as a magic formula. It became a surging of the heart; contemplation and meditation lifted above the world's vulgarities to penetrate the mysteries of the divine life, and to harmonize with it.—Paul Sabatier (translated for the Monitor).

More Flowers Needed

Washington was a city after my own heart, with its beautiful avenues, spacious parks, uniform buildings and its more leisurely life. We longed to be able to see it in the spring, when the fresh budding green of the year would fringe the street avenues. And here let me say that I think if the American people would cultivate more flowers in their parks and gardens they would add much, not only to their own pleasure, but to the artistic picturesqueness of their cities. So writes Mme. Osaki, wife of Tokio's mayor, for the New York Post. She continues: On coming from England, where masses of rich color in blooming beds of flowers are to be found everywhere in the public and private gardens, New York and Washington seem bare.

It was a glorious autumn day when we visited Mount Vernon, and the country and the stately Potomac looked its best in the clear October sunshine, with the hand of autumn tinting the woods with touches of fire and gold. There is the same soft sparkling brilliance in the atmosphere and skies of America that characterizes Japan. Autumn in our country is called the season of great light, and it is the time when the mind of man is quiet and predisposed to study.

After this visit to the home of the first President, our respect and admiration increased a hundredfold, for simplicity and frugality are virtues which the Japanese admire in great men, and Mount Vernon seemed the epitome of these attributes. And how we admired Washington's diary in the library. How we extolled the method and regularity of the life which, even in its busiest day, did not forget to write the daily record.

All is in His hand whose praise I seek.
—Cowper.

TRUE HUMILITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE meek will He guide in judgment" is a Scriptural phrase which might well become the shibboleth by which mankind test the coming of the true reformer. The example of Jesus stands out in all history marvelous in just this point: that with powers transcending anything else that humanity had ever dreamed he yet refused to be exalted, to be called "good master," or to pose as the arbiter over others' experience. On the one hand he did not shrink from saying that those who had seen him had seen the Father; on the other he constantly affirmed that he could of himself do nothing.

This power to reflect God, Jesus affirmed of all men, and here again he sets the example of humility. He bade his followers be perfect, teaching them that they could reflect the perfections of God. Yet his whole career shows that this power is conditioned by meekness. It is so far transcends the ordinary human sense of power that one must utterly sacrifice human will and desire in order to rise to the real status of man. Only so do we become kings and priests unto

God—by being them "unto God" and not unto men.

Mortality constitutes the false sense of man, and this mortal mind and self must be understood as false and "hated," as Jesus said, if one is to find the self "hid with Christ in God." This selfhood is not seen in personal domination over others but in utter subjection to God; in knowing that God alone is Master and all power—omnipotence.

Order and rightness come to humanity's experience through proving the one government of God, who is Love. This seems a transcendental dream to uninitiated mortals; but many of mankind are already proving that this high ideal is a working basis from which to advance toward ultimate realization of perfection. There is indeed no other way. The world dares not trust itself to the leadership of Jesus, yet, but those who are striving to do this, radically, are proving that he did actually know how and where men may find, here and now, peace and joy and the kingdom of God.

Men do not sufficiently understand that human pride stands in the way of progress and reform. What is termed the democratic attitude is often only ambi-

tion and pride in disguise. The true helpers are those who know the dignity of humility which Jesus lived and taught. Humility is always counted one of the chief Christian virtues. Mrs. Eddy names it "the genius of Christian Science" and says: "Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 356). It is easy to understand that this must be so, when one has understood even a little of the Christ teaching. Christ is the divine sonship, the one divine, perfect Mind reflected in man. Where then is left any room for self-glorification, or pride of personal achievement? In the realization that no child of God can express anything but God's perfectness, where is there any place for vaunting one above another? This mortal selfhood consists of that false belief about oneself which hides the real relation to and in the divine Mind. Then to wish this personal selfhood exalted is indeed vanity—defeating its own ends.

Human beings need to search themselves to find whether they are gaining real humility. Love is the surest means to eliminate human pride. Let us ask ourselves, Do we love? In homes the mother is to human sense above her child, with power to govern and correct him, but she does not feel herself more than the child. Her love is so great that the child is part of her very self, and she could no more despise him than she could despise herself. While in certain

Conquancy is a rare, a beautiful, a God-like virtue.—Charles Reade.

Poet's Prayer

Great God! I ask Thee for no meager self,

Than that I may not disappoint myself;
That in my conduct I may soar as high
As I can now discern with this clear eye.

And my weak hand may equal my firm faith.

That my low conduct may not show,
Nor my relenting lines,

That I Thy purpose did not know,
Or overrated Thy designs.

—Henry D. Thoreau.

Let me advise you to be one of the thankful and quiet party, for it will bring peace at last.—Isaac Walton.

JAPANESE WOMEN OF OLD

IN the Augustan age of Japanese statesmanship, Hojo Masako reigned on the dais of the shogun. She was forced to take the dais. Why? For the simplest of reasons. Among the shining company of famous statesmen of the time, there was no star brighter in administrative ability than her own. The great Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, which ruled the empire for two and a half centuries until 1868, when the present Emperor was restored to the throne, leaned upon Kasugano Tsunone and her judgments far more than on any of his elders. This statement is not from the secret memoirs of the shogun's court; it is written in all authentic histories worthy the name, writes a Japanese journalist, A. Kinosuke, in the Review of Reviews, who goes on to say that the influence and power of court ladies on the Tokugawa politics were greater than many authentic histories are willing to admit. Often great elders of the shogun and ministers of state as well as powerful daimyo were nothing but puppets of which their white fingers held the strings.

As if statecraft, literature, scholar-

ship were not quite varied and wide enough a realm to express herself, the Japanese woman went into a very much masculine occupation of war. There is not a schoolboy in all Japan who does not know that the first captain who led the Nippon forces beyond the seas and with success was the Empress Jingo. Tomoe Gojen is a romantic figure in the military annals of our feudal times. And Princess Oyama—who was educated at Vassar, by the bye, and is the wife of Prince Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in the Russian war—can tell many a thrilling tale of the part the samurai women took in the defense of Wakamatsu castle, in which she was a mere child, but no mere spectator.

With such heritage as this, it is not so surprising that the women of Japan did worthy things when opportunity, coming on the heels of Commodore Perry from the United States, opened the shoji and smiled at them.

TWENTY QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

THE old game of 20 questions has a good deal of terror for those of leisurely mental habit, who positively will not remember at a moment's notice whether the fifteenth rib of the umbrella which Cambridge gave to Lafayette on his second visit to America was a mineral or vegetable substance. (Probably having been made in the palm days of the whaling industry. It was neither one nor the other.) But Owen Johnson in his amusing story, "Stover at Yale," has propounded 20 questions of an even more terrifying sort. He boldly affirms that they are questions which every person of college culture should be able to answer, but he is as certain that very few college graduates can answer them. The list is a little preponderantly artistic, one finds, not that these questions should not be answered by every cultivated person, but that the relative proportion of artistic and literary interests in the list seems rather unequal. The author seems thus purposely to strive to choose what is not known, in that he practically avoids

English literature. The questions, as phrased by the Bookman, include the following:

1. What is the difference between the Wagnerian theory of opera and the old Italian?
2. Who wrote "Carmen" and what was the history of its reception?
3. What was Bach's influence on the development of music?
4. Who was the architect of the Parthenon?
5. What was the fundamental difference between Gothic and Renaissance architecture?
6. Who was the architect of the Vatican?
7. What was historically new in the Christian religion?
8. What is the history of the cross as a religious symbol?
9. Describe any two religions beside your own.
10. What American author has most profoundly influenced modern literature?
11. Name 10 French dramatists.
12. Name six German poets or dramatists.
13. What do you know about the new political experiments in New Zealand?
14. What about the labor pension system in Germany?
15. What is the difference between socialism and anarchism?
16. What was Rembrandt's contribution to the theory of painting?
17. What was the medium used in ancient painting?
18. Who composed the Barbizon school and the pre-Raphaelites?
19. Who were Hans Holbein, Goya, Bjornson, Strindberg, Savonarola, Duerer, Cavour, Winslow Homer, Mistral, Cellini, Garriek, Abbe Prevost?

Of these questions those touching on political experiments are probably the most likely to catch the average college graduate napping. With these possible exceptions they are certainly questions which any well-educated person should be able to answer with some degree of definiteness and understanding. It is said, however, that 40 persons, all college men and women out of school for 10 years or more, when tested with these questions, averaged only 10 per cent of correctness.

To be gentle; to forgive;
True to life and glad to live;
To be watchful and to be
Rich with boundless charity;
To be humble in success,
Strong of heart in bitterness,
Tender, gracious, thoughtful, good
In our man-and-womanhood.
—N. D. Bismarck.

All errors have only a time; after a hundred millions of objections, subtleties, sophisms, the smallest truth remains precisely what it was before.—Ancient Maxim.

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Falmouth and
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BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Flag and the President

A Yorkshire farmer was paid by check for some cattle he had sold. It was the first time that it had ever happened.

"What's this?" he said.
"Why, money for the beasts," said the cattle dealer.

The farmer stared, and had to be assured that if he took it to the bank they would give him gold for it.

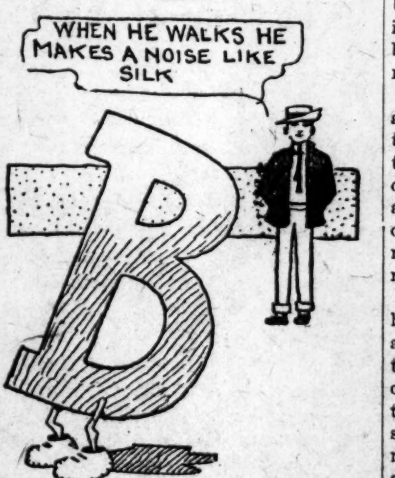
"Well," said he, "Aw'll try, but if it's a wrong 'un thou'll hear about it."

The check was cashed, of course, and the farmer went home happy, but he could not sleep. He had seen a wonderful thing, and it had excited him. As soon as day broke he made for the cattle dealer's house, and woke the dealer.

"It's me," he said. "Where's that got him bits of paper from? Aw cud do w' half a dozen myself!" — Youth's Companion.

Four centuries before Gutenberg set up his printing press in Mainz, and the diffusion of learning began, a Chinese smith, Pi Sheng, had invented movable types of clay, while a full generation before Gutenberg began his experiments the Koreans had become expert printers with movable types of copper and lead.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO NUMERICAL ENIGMA
"Self-praise goes but little way."
Words: Pugilist, free, butter, opera, awry, sell, S. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 16, 1912

Express Reform

THE REPORT of the interstate commerce commission on the express business of the country, as the result of an investigation extending over three years, with accompanying recommendations looking to the reduction of rates and general reformation of the methods of the corporations concerned, will command the respect that usually attaches to the work of that body, but it will probably fall far short of being popularly accepted as a solution of the problem. To be sure, this report calls for a reduction in rates, abandonment of extortionate tolls, better accommodation, a disposition to deal fairly, an exhibition of efficiency on the part of the companies; at any time since the protests of the public against the system began to take on a nation-wide aspect, it might have done much to mitigate public sentiment against the companies. In fact, the report of the interstate commerce commission is the strongest indictment that has been drawn against the express monopoly. Yet on top of all comes the news that the companies will contest the interstate commerce commission's order and make a stand against wholesale reductions in rates.

The report shows that while there are ostensibly thirteen different express companies engaged in general traffic, their interests are interlaced by stock ownership to the extent that they practically constitute a copartnership. They operate separately and seem to compete with each other, but all are intertwined, interlocked and so involved by contracts and other interests in the great carrying companies, that it is impossible to find any line of demarcation by which the affairs of one might be dissociated from those of all the others. It has been shown that in several instances the most favorable contracts given by the express companies to the railroads go to the roads which have directors in common with the express companies. It is pointed out by the commissioners, indeed, that express company directors make contracts with themselves as railroad directors.

In view of all conditions it seems incredible that the companies should set up any sweeping opposition to the commission's findings. What the board has now put before the public with reference to the methods and charges of the great parcel-carrying organization is only what most of the public long ago learned from bitter experience. It will be very difficult indeed for any considerable part of the public, in view of the rich dividends that have been brought to notice by the investigation of the express companies, to believe any statements alleging that the companies "cannot afford to do business" on the basis of the reduced rates now recommended by the interstate commission. It seems very clear that the doings of the express combine in the United States have constituted a glaring abuse of a mammoth opportunity to give a decent public service at a profit. The public feels this abuse poignantly and is at last in no mood to be further trifled with. There is no reasonable likelihood that the interstate commission has been unjust in its findings. There is a fair presumption that on the whole the express companies are being let off pretty easily. If they really care to build up a reputation for fair dealing and reasonable service, it looks as if, by acquiescing in the commissioners' finding and cooperating in the attempt to put the recommended charges promptly into effect, the companies would be taking advantage of one more golden opportunity.

BY SOMEWHAT unprecedented yet natural and justifiable intrusion, Great Britain has compelled Congress and the American nation to face squarely some of the immediate and ultimate results of a decision as to Panama canal tolls discriminating in favor of American vessels. The issue is not one of dollars and cents, of fair return on a vast investment, or of protection of American marine interests. It is a plain question of ethics, of pledge-keeping, of treaty-breaking; and the answer given by American public opinion and by Congress will be construed internationally as a disclosure of the precise state of political ethics in democratic North America.

South American public opinion and the judgment of a respectable minority of publicists of the United States agree in questioning the honesty of the methods by which the United States acquired title to the region through which the canal is built. If it is now proposed to add to this opportunity for criticism of national ethics a course with respect to canal administration which will lead Europe and Asia to describe the United States as indifferent to its plighted word, it can only be because standards of commercialism and nationalism have triumphed over those of law and internationalism. No immediate pecuniary gains to either the national treasury or to American shipowners can counterbalance the far-reaching and continuous loss to the national good name that will follow if plain provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are ignored now by Congress.

Practical necessities no doubt force Congress to act promptly. Colonel Goethals and the shipping interests of the world agree that early definition of policy is imperative. But a way should be found that will conserve honor before all.

Senator Ransdell and the Water Ways

NO PUBLIC man has done more toward bringing to the attention of the American government and the American people, in its larger aspects, the question of interior waterway improvement than former representative, now senator, Ransdell of Louisiana. For many years, early and late, in season and out of season, he has worked in Congress and on the platform to obtain serious and effectual recognition of his proposals for the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Few public men, it might be said, have passed through so many alternating periods of encouragement and disappointment. He has worked his project frequently up to the very point apparently of final triumph, only to encounter some unforeseen obstacle and another long delay.

It would seem as if the experience of his state with devastating freshets during the last spring might have contributed handsomely

toward bringing the question of floodwater conservation and distribution to a satisfactory issue. For the first time the press in general, southern as well as northern, seemed to be impressed by the fact that the levee had proved a failure as a flood preventive, and that the reservoir idea was one well worthy of the government's best thought. Even the press in communities of the lower Mississippi was at last ready to acknowledge that the levee system was a weak reed and that the only way to check floods was to check them at the headwaters of the rivers emptying into the great national drainage channel of the valley.

However, a Memphis contemporary is now taking Senator Ransdell to task for seeking at the hands of Congress, despite all this, an appropriation of \$32,000,000 for the general rehabilitation of the Louisiana levees. It is assumed by this critic that Congress will make no such appropriation, and it is asserted that even Senator Ransdell is convinced of the hopelessness of his fight. The opportunity for Mississippi valley representatives and senators to obtain a measure commensurate with the necessities of the case were never better than they are now, than they will be at the next session of Congress. The times are ripe for comprehensive and constructive legislation along the line of conservation and distribution of the waters of the Mississippi valley. If the representatives and senators are only united on some grand plan, contemplating the conservation of power as well as water, and the permanent improvement of all the navigable streams in the valley, they can undoubtedly accomplish great things. But there is hardly room for levee proposals of the magnitude of that referred to.

IT SEEMS strange, in view of the accumulated and ever-accumulating evidence going to show that a great saving may be made, and in many instances a profit, in the handling of garbage and refuse, that apparently only two cities of this country, and these not of the most populous class, have taken the pains to go into the work of disposal in an intelligent and businesslike way. True, several of the larger cities have from time to time put in plants for garbage and refuse disposal, but they have almost without exception gone about the work after an inadequate and half-hearted fashion. There is nothing in the great cities of the country today—nothing in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore or Pittsburgh—that will compare with the municipal waste-reduction plants of Columbus, O., or Milwaukee, Wis. We have referred to these in the past, and to the splendid results, not only in money-saving but in money-making, achieved through their operation. For the present, it will be interesting to call attention to the efforts New York city is making to get around to the point where it will be justified by an awakened public opinion in doing what it should have begun to do twenty-five years ago.

Not long ago the New York commission engaged upon the task of looking after new sources of revenue made a report regarding the disposition of the city's waste. The city pays out a large sum of money annually to collect the refuse; a number of contractors are making a large sum of money annually by simply disposing of it. For the purpose of thoroughly testing the possibilities of treatment of this refuse 1000 carloads of it were analyzed, with the result that it showed a yield of nine tons of paper, sixteen tons of rags, 9600 bottles, forty-seven barrels of broken glass, 3000 empty barrels, nine tons of old iron and 1700 pounds of rubber and miscellaneous metals. The commission discovered, among other things, that there is a constant demand for the paper and rags; the tin cans are desired for the reclamation of the solder, and the metal is rolled into sheets from which are punched button backs and washers; the metal is also used for "filling" in safes; the bottles in which names are blown are sold back to their original owners, the others and the empty barrels are readily disposed of.

Of course, as shown in Columbus, and Milwaukee, these are only a few of the products of a city's refuse from which a profit may be gathered by intelligent treatment. The by-products of garbage are numerous and valuable. Moreover, the garbage and refuse eventually supply fuel for furnaces which contribute to the generation of electricity, to hot-water house-heating, etc. Instead of being a burden garbage and refuse disposal with proper handling becomes a source of revenue. But the great cities are unaccountably slow about taking up the work on a comprehensive scale. They reach the point of investigation, and, almost invariably, there they stop. This would not be so were city governments less complicated. It will not be so when the people in large cities become better versed in civic problems and more interested in their solution.

Incompetent Work in Road Oiling

POINTED intimation from the bench in one of the states recently that municipal, county or other governmental or administrative bodies might be held accountable for damages resulting from the sloppy oiling of roadways, should command proper attention in proper quarters. Public comfort as well as public safety is frequently set at naught in these days by those whose business it is to superintend the oiling of streets and highways. Complaint regarding this matter is not confined to any community, state or section. From all appearances, there are many engaged in road oiling in all quarters of the country who either have no knowledge of what the task actually requires, or, having this knowledge, are indisposed to use it.

Oil splashed carelessly over a highway, so that it forms rivulets and pools, is a public disgrace as well as a public menace. It is particularly objectionable when the highway so treated is a dusty country road. Then the surface, at first puddled, soon becomes caked and will slide under pressure from a horse's hoof, a wagon wheel, or an automobile tire, with consequences that are far from desirable.

It is the workmanship displayed, or the lack of workmanship, however, that is most lamentable and reprehensible. There is no possible excuse for sloppiness. A whole street, a whole neighborhood, a whole community, may be rendered uninviting by botchwork. Perhaps it may be necessary to have the courts pass upon the matter before municipal, county, and state authorities can see the necessity of correcting the abuse. At all events, there is a demand for reform in this particular that is finding expression through the columns of the press North and South and East and West, and it is by no means entirely in the interest of automobilists, although there is no good reason why they should not be considered.

City Waste That Is Not Waste

HISTORY has no record of a revolution in a state, involving the destiny of so many persons and such radical changes for governmental forms, carried through with the minimum strife and bloodshed of the republican uprising in China. It has been far more difficult for the new executive, Yuan Shi Kai, and his premier and minister of finance, to deal with the representatives of the "six powers" and work out a policy of foreign loans which the provinces will accept as in all ways conducive to national self-respect than it was to induce the Manchu dynasty to step aside. The latter fact already has become ancient history. The effort to borrow from Europe, America and Japan and at the same time to retain autonomous authority at Peking is still under way, with Peking officials just now disposed to call negotiations off and raise the requisite funds at home.

Officials of the central government of China for obvious reasons have still to pay heed to public opinion in the provinces. Moreover, the national treasury's present extremity might be worse, and it would be so were not national trade with foreign lands holding up well despite revolution and uncertainty as to the future. The great trading needs of a multitudinous people have scarcely been deflected at all by the radical changes in the political field; and statistics for 1911, just issued, show that the volume of business done equaled the average for the past ten years.

This is not surprising to one who knows the character of the forces back of the revolution, sustaining Yuan Shi Kai at the present time. The conservatism of property does not seem to be as fixed a quantity in China as in some other lands. Certainly the leaders of the revolutionary movement, products of the schools and more or less doctrinaire in their methods, never could have brought the republic to pass without the administrative aid and financing of merchants, high and low. Merchants are evidently not disturbed about the future, for they are pushing out into foreign trade, are taking risks in manufacturing and shipping, and are doing what they can to provide the central government with loans from citizens at home. Were there fullest trust in Peking officials by all provincials of wealth there would be no need of immediate aid from "white men" in the form of cash.

Fewer Pupils in Schools

IN 1890 the percentage of the population of the United States enrolled in schools of all kinds and grades was 22.54; in 1910 the ratio had fallen 1 per cent. Analysis of the statistics, made by the bureau of education, shows that the falling off was in the elementary, not in the secondary or higher grades. Indeed, there has been a decided relative gain in high school and college enrolment during the period. Not until further analysis is made and the actual and possible enrolment of children is worked out will it be safe to generalize much concerning this reported recession. If a declining birthrate diminishes the supply of what in terms of industry would be called "raw material" for the schools, the 1890-1910 record is intelligible. Nor is there much reason to doubt that, save where emigrants from beyond seas have settled and adhered to former social standards, there is a steady reduction of the size of families, which in turn must steadily tend to diminish the relative juvenile proportion of a community's population.

It is argued by those persons who do not like to accept any explanation of the lessening ratio of children to adults such as is indicated by a census of this kind, that improved statistical methods and more accurate school accounting have eliminated duplicate enrolments and thus reduced the seeming present total. No doubt this accounts in part for the verdict of the official computer, but there are other and less patent reasons. Fortunately it cannot be said that the decline is due to any relaxing of standards in the matter of compulsory enrolment and instruction. That is an ideal of administration that strikes its roots more deeply each decade as the advantages to society from universal education become more and more patent.

As the qualitative standard of living comes to be applied more and more to both generation and education of successive relays of young America, the public doubtless will not be concerned so much with the bulk of the enrolment as with the quality of the attainments of the pupils.

WESTERN Canada persists in its loyalty to the cause of freer trade within the empire and reciprocity of commerce with the United States. In the provincial elections of Saskatchewan last week, with this as the crucial issue, the electorate returned by a ratio of five to one members of Parliament committed to support of the Liberal cause. In the campaign literature circulated by the Liberals and in their spokesmen's speeches the radical note of western opposition to further eastern domination of Dominion politics was struck, and it had its effect upon voters who were open to the sectional appeal. For this reason if for no other, the verdict is significant, and it registers history-making in a way parallel to the recent trend in the United States. As the vast reaches of the western provinces of the Dominion grow in population, as, with the opening of the Panama canal the cities and ports of the Pacific frontage gain in importance, Quebec and Ontario will have relatively less power, politically and economically considered.

The obstinacy shown by voters of Canada west in continuing to favor friendlier trade relations with the United States no doubt is disturbing to the Conservative peace of mind; but it has its counterpart in the hope and faith of the veteran Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who continues both to cherish and to utter the belief that the compact that he worked out with President Taft will some day be operative.

While the presidential campaign now engrosses the attention of the voters of the republic there is a minority carefully noting the way Canadian currents are running, and cooperating so far as possible in the effort to keep the American thought open and friendly to the idea of reciprocity.

A NEW YORK man says it is impossible to live happily on less than \$5000 a year. It is impossible to discuss this matter intelligently unless you know what the New York man's idea of happiness is.

China a Sturdy Growth

Still for Reciprocity

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 197

PRICE TWO CENTS

COTTON MILL AGENTS TO MEET STRIKERS IN GRADE SYSTEM TALK

If Employers in Seven Plants Now Running Refuse Demands, General Walkout Will Be Ordered

CROWD DISORDERLY

First Arrests Are Made When Crowd Tries to Prevent Operatives From Going to Work at Butler Plant

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Mill agents and a committee of the striking textile workers will meet today to discuss the grading system, abolition of which is demanded by the strikers.

The Industrial Workers of the World are doing their best to close the seven mills now running. The strikers, though indorsing the strike, have declined to join it.

In the picketing early today at the seven mills now running, the first arrests of the strike were made. About 1000 strikers gathered about the entrance to the Butler mill and tried to prevent operatives going to work. Three men and a woman were arrested.

Superintendent Fernley of the mill, while trying to clear the sidewalks, was roughly handled by the crowd.

At 1 P. M. meetings today the demands drawn up by the committee will be voted on. These include an increase of 5 per cent in pay for all operatives getting \$8 a week or less, time and a half for overtime work and abolishment of the grading system. They also demand that the manufacturers provide cold water in the mills during the summer.

TWO REBELLIONS MAY BE PROBED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON—Investigation to determine whether American corporations or individuals were involved in fomenting the Mexican and Cuban revolutions was approved by the Senate foreign relations committee today.

The inquiry was advised by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who told the Senate that it was possible that big mining and sugar interests were behind the uprisings to get concessions if the rebels triumphed. The investigation must be ordered by the Senate to become operative.

FEDERALS TAKE TOWN IS REPORT

MEXICO CITY—An official bulletin announces that General Blanquet has taken the town of El Oro in Durango, which had been held by a big rebel force.

The defeat of a band of 500 Zapatistas in the state of Guerrero also has been announced. Sixty rebels were slain.

PRESIDENT MAKES APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON—The President today nominated Luther Conant, Jr., of New York to be commissioner of corporations and Sherman Page Allen of Vermont to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION TO TRY NORTHEAST PASSAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

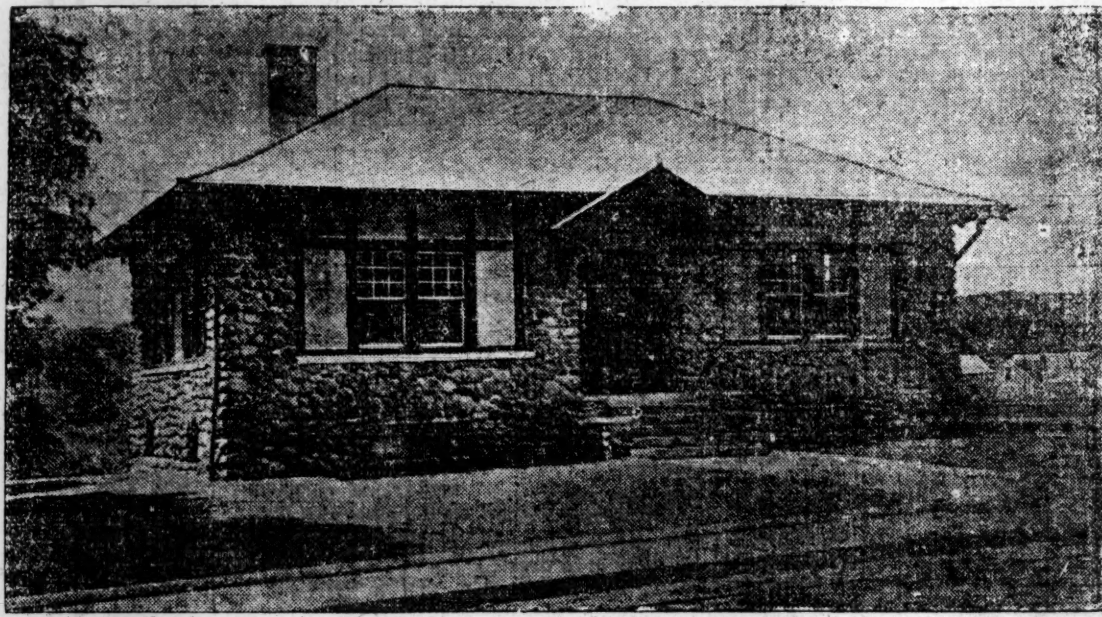
BERLIN—Under the command of Lieutenant Shroder-Stranz an expedition to the Arctic will start in June, 1913, for the express purpose of making the Northeast passage. The expedition will return by way of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Among the honorary presidents of the committee are Princess Theresa of Bavaria, the Duke of Altenburg, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Urach and a number of personages in political and scientific circles. Experts in the various branches of scientific research will accompany the expedition, which will be provided with scientific equipment by the Berlin Museum.

A Rhode Island-firm says:

"This system of free employment advertising is certainly a forward movement of a practical kind, and THE MONITOR is to be complimented on the stand it has taken."

The Monitor's "Employment" columns are at your service

CRUIER IN PURITAN GARB AWAKENS DIGHTON TO 200TH ANNIVERSARY



Carnegie library building at Dighton where literary exercises connected with anniversary celebration of town are being held

DIGHTON, Mass.—Proclamation of today as a holiday by a crier who rode through the streets dressed as a Puritan, opened the celebration marking the two hundredth anniversary of the town. Guests from Boston and other cities came early and were formally received at the public library.

Thousands of guests are in town and the homes and business places are handsomely decorated. Governor Foss is present representing the state. The program opened with a rousing reception at 4:25 a. m. The morning saw a splendid trades procession with over 100 floats and wagons in line, the Taunton Corps C. C. A., the Grand Army, boy scouts, etc. This was followed by a large automobile parade.

A luncheon was given in Memorial hall for the guests. Concerts were followed by public exercises. Athletic features are being held in the afternoon. In the evening a concert will be given by a band and a male quartet, assisted by Prof. Donato Lauria, violinist, Miss Marion Nichols, reader, and Fritz W. Mayer, accompanist.

The town was founded in 1712 when it was set apart from Taunton. One of the features of the celebration is an exhibition of the schooner Polly at the wharf at the foot of Main street, South Village. Built in 1805, the Polly was a privateer in the war of 1812, when she captured 13 prizes.

On request of the general committee in charge of the bicentennial celebration, Howard C. Briggs has written a booklet on Dighton's early history, copies of which are being distributed as souvenirs.

Charles S. Chace, chairman of the general committee; Clarence C. Andrews, secretary; Joseph K. Milliken, treasurer, and W. Y. Eddy, chairman of the reception committee, are assisted by nearly a dozen sub-committees that include many of the town's best-known men and women, among them E. Ellsworth Lincoln and George M. Chace.

HOUSE ABANDONS TRUST INQUIRIES

WASHINGTON—Trust investigating program announced by the House judiciary committee, has practically been abandoned, members of the committee finding themselves too much occupied with other work, including the Archbald case, and investigation of the conduct of Judge Hanford in Seattle.

INCREASE OF \$420,470 SHOWN IN POST RECEIPTS

Postmaster Mansfield has compiled figures showing the receipts of the general postoffice and the stations and branches which comprise the Boston postal district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

The total receipts of the district amount to \$7,064,256.10, an increase over the previous year of \$420,470.63. The total receipts of the general postoffice amounted to \$3,509,501.79, and the receipts at the 68 stations and branches to \$3,554,754.31.

Special request envelopes to the amount of \$822,715.91 were sold, an increase over the previous year of \$34,096.42. Letters and parcels registered at the main office numbered 503,174, an increase of 7.74 per cent. Letters and parcels registered at stations and branches reached 728,673, which was an increase of 4.15 per cent. Letters and parcels registered in the district were 1,231,847, an increase of 5.39 per cent.

Other facts are: Letters and parcels delivered at the main office numbered 585,120, an increase of 5.27 per cent; letters and parcels delivered at stations and branches, 509,390, increase 1.40 per cent; letters and parcels delivered in district, 1,184,510, increase 3.30 per cent; domestic money orders issued, 852,101, increase of 53,637; amount of such orders, \$7,305,900.20, increase \$463,119.59; international money orders, 139,212, decrease 7250; amount of such orders, \$2,397,979.95, decrease \$211,963.31; domestic money orders paid, 2,257,302, increase 67,550; amount of such orders, \$13,726,177.50, increase \$432,506.72; international orders paid, 20,225, increase 3054; amount of such orders, \$266,561.80, increase \$20,246.93; total number of money order transactions, \$3,289,140, increase \$117,091; total amount involved in transactions, \$23,696,019.54, increase \$703,909.93.

Following is a statement showing the stamp receipts and money order and registry transactions for the fiscal year:

TEMPORARY STATION AT DOVER STREET TO BE COMPLETED SOON

Wooden stairways connecting the temporary Elevated station at Dover street with the street level are nearly completed. They will be ready for use in about two weeks. The old island station will be dismantled when the temporary station is put in commission to make room for the new station to be erected in its place. The temporary station extends from Groton street to Acton street. Ticket office, turnstiles and minor equipment are now being completed on the twin platforms of the temporary station. It is hoped by the road to have the new station ready for use by early winter.

The new station is to be built at a cost of \$250,000. It will also be of the twin platform style. The new platforms will be wider and accommodate eight-car trains.

Separate entrances and exits will be constructed at each corner of Washington and Dover streets, making it possible to enter and leave either side of the station without crossing the street. A gallery level with ticket and transfer offices and a waiting room will be hung beneath the tracks and platforms.

PRISONER ESCAPES

C. H. Dennison, a naval prisoner on his way from Montreal, Canada, to Portsmouth naval prison, with four other naval prisoners, escaped the police guards at the North station today when boarding a train. In an attempt to bring him down the guards fired several shots, but he disappeared in the Boston & Maine yards. The police were notified.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS MEMBERS OF SEVERAL STATE COMMISSIONS

E. L. Curtiss to Civil Service, Butler Ames Head of Merrimac Waterway and S. H. Hudson of Boston License

SOME CONFIRMED

William S. McNary to Be Chairman of Connecticut Waterway Board, Also Harbor and Land

Governor Foss sent to the executive council today the name of Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham for reappointment as civil service commissioner. The nomination was confirmed by the council immediately on suspension of the rules.

Samuel H. Hudson of Boston, member of the Boston licensing board, or excise board as it is sometimes called, was named as chairman of that board. Mr. Hudson had sent in his resignation to the Governor as a member of the board, but it is understood has agreed to serve out his term and to act as chairman meantime.

Josiah S. Dean of Boston was appointed to fill the present vacancy on the licensing board. He succeeds Ezra Baker of Boston.

Mr. Dean is a special justice in South Boston municipal court and is of the firm of Dean & Cushman, 18 Tremont street. He was educated at the public schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and studied law at Boston University, at Harvard and under his father. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

He was a member of the Boston common council in 1891 and 1892 and of the board of aldermen in 1897. He has been an associate justice of the municipal court since 1893 and a public administrator for Suffolk county since 1895.

In speaking of Mr. Dean today Mayor Fitzgerald said that the Governor had been fortunate in his selection and that he considered him a very good choice as he had a wide experience around the city and in the courts.

Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell was named by the Governor to be chairman of the Merrimac Valley waterway board, which is to investigate the question of dredging the Merrimac river as far as Lowell. The other two nominations sent to the council for membership of this board are Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and Charles C. Paine of Hyannis.

William S. McNary of South Boston was nominated for chairman of the Connecticut Valley waterway board.

Last week Governor Foss nominated Mr. McNary for a place on the harbor and land commission. This appointment was confirmed by the council today.

Other five nominees for the Connecticut valley waterway board are Charles P. Chase of Springfield and James J. O'Donnell of Holyoke.

Walter P. Bowers of Clinton was nominated to be a member of the board of registration in medicine.

William E. Hatch of New Bedford was named a trustee of the New Bedford textile school.

Other nominations are: A. Elliot Paine, Brockton, medical examiner, Plymouth county; A. Chalkley Collins, Great Barrington, Mt. Everett reserve commissioner; John J. Flynn, Pittsfield, associate medical examiner, Berkshire county; William P. Stutson, Cummington, associate medical examiner, Hampshire county; C. A. Deland, Warren, associate medical examiner, Worcester county; J. R. Woodward, Oxford, associate medical examiner, Worcester county; Edgar D. Hill, Plymouth, medical examiner, Plymouth county; Everett M. Bowker, Brookline, associate medical examiner, Norfolk county; Elwyn G. Preston, Woburn, trustee Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital; Thomas F. Conlin, Pittsfield, clerk district court, center Berkshire; William J. Clarke, Milford, medical examiner, Worcester county; William R. Critcherson, Boston, special district police officer; Mrs. Nellie E. Talbot, Brookline, trustee state infirmary and state farm.

Hingham Man Renamed and Confirmed as Civil Service Commissioner



(Photo by Chickering) ELMER L. CURTISS

MAYOR WILL APPROVE SALARY NEEDED FOR BEST SCHOOL HEAD

Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools at Cincinnati, visited Mayor Fitzgerald today accompanied by David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee, and impressed the mayor with his extensive knowledge of the problem of dealing with boys and girls who leave school before completing the elementary and higher grades.

For half an hour the mayor questioned him on this subject and expressed his pleasure to learn that Mr. Dyer had been instrumental in introducing an amendment to the state law of Ohio making provision for compulsory education of eight hours each week for children who left school too early.

The mayor said that although he had

(Continued on page five, column four)

CAMBRIDGE BOYS GET TECH SCHOLARSHIPS

Five scholarships, awarded to Cambridge youths by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to an agreement made with the city in return for concessions in the matter of the new site on the Charles river basin, were announced today in a letter from the institute to Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge.

The recipients are Joseph A. Ball, 2 St. Paul street, second year Tech; C. C. Maier, 74 Oxford street, third year Tech; F. D. Murdock, 203 Massachusetts avenue, third year Tech; Samuel Levine, 239 Allston street, first year Tech; George W. Juser, 1709 Cambridge street, first year Tech.

These are full scholarships of \$250 each.

BRIEF IMPEACHMENT TRIAL IS PREDICTION

WASHINGTON—Predicting that the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, will not take longer than two weeks, Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee said today that he will insist upon immediate trial when the House impeachment managers appear on Friday before the Senate.

"We have the case fresh in our minds and have weeded out the witnesses," said Judge Clayton. "There is no reason why the trial should require more than two weeks, using only part of the Senate's time. We will insist that the trial proceed at once."

SULZER BILL PASSED; NEW SECRETARY TO BE ADDED TO CABINET

House Does Not Even Call Roll, but Is Unanimous for Measure Favored by New York Representative

MUCH WORK IS DONE

Labor Leaders Active for Establishment of Separate Department to Deal With Affairs of This Nature

WASHINGTON—Without a dissenting vote the Sulzer bill creating a new department of labor was passed today by the House. Mr. Sulzer got an ovation afterward when he was called to take Speaker Clark's chair to preside over the House. The measure which would add a new secretary to the President's cabinet was passed without a roll-call.

President Gompers and other labor leaders have worked vigorously to secure enactment of the bill as a recognition and important benefit to the working man. The bill provides to transfer the bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor to the new executive departments and authorizes sweeping discretion for the new labor secretary to offer federal intervention in labor disputes.

SOMERVILLE MEN OPPOSED TO CARS FOR FREIGHT USE

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing today on an appeal of the Boston Elevated Company from a decision of the aldermen of Somerville in refusing the company right to act as a common carrier of baggage and freight in that city.

The company was represented by A. A. Ballantyne who explained that a location in Somerville is needed to establish a through trolley freight line between Boston and points to the north.

Mayor Burns of Somerville opposed the petition, contending that his city would obtain no benefit, while freight cars would seriously interfere with street traffic and with operation of passenger cars.

Horace C. Carter, president of the Winter Hill Improvement Association, and J. F. Elkins took practically the same position.

Chairman Macleod said that in all orders of the board granting the right to do a trolley freight business it is provided that the operation of freight cars shall not in any way interfere with passenger traffic. The board took the matter under advisement.

COMPANY DEFENDS CAPTURED STORES

HINGHAM, Mass.—Company B of the first corps cadets commanded by Capt. Joshua Atwood successfully defended the stores it had theoretically captured at the golf club grounds in a sham battle today against companies A, C, D, under Capt. Charles Perkins as the attacking force.

NO COMPROMISE SAYS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—No compromise with Mr. Roosevelt over the presidential elections in any state was President Taft's ultimatum today to Senator Gamble and Representative Burke of South Dakota, who came with a delegation from that state to confer on their political status.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

A Constantinople message to the Boston Financial News says that the Turkish cabinet resigned today in consequence of the revolt in the army against the methods of the committee of union and progress.

WESTERN UNION REDUCES RATES

PITTSBURGH—Announcement is made by the Western Union Telegraph Company of a reduction of 3 per cent in rates from Pittsburgh to various points. The reduced rates affect 29 offices in Maryland, 65 in New York, 225 in Ohio, 70 in Virginia, 111 in West Virginia and 100 in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK—At the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city it was stated today that the reduction was due to the establishment of the 30-cent intermediate zone minimum rate to apply over the entire country.

TEMPORARY "L" STATION AT DOVER STREET



Showing wooden stairways on Washington street which will soon be done, permitting opening of structure for use while new one is being built

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....8c